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BLACK'S PROJECT ABSURD

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK THE PEOPLE.

A Proposition to Give Away the President's Rights Not to be Entertained — Congressmen Protest Against the Pennsylvanian's Programme—Senator Harris Has a More Ridiculous Plan—A Declaration for Honest Money Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Chauncey F. Black evidently did not suspect, when he promulgated his preposterous programme to nominate a Presidential candidate upon a platform pledging the President not to exercise his Constitutional right to veto bills, that there was so much resolution left in the Democratic Party as he seems likely to develop. The assumption appears to have been that the sound-money men, because they have not made as much noise as they might, had become so weak and irresolute that they were willing to surrender at the first blast of the silver men calling upon them to give up and be led away captive.

It is evident already that the introduction of such a programme at Chicago will provoke angry opposition. The absurdity of the proposition does not strike the silver men, for there is already talked of another plan, said to come from Senator Harris, that is in the same line, and only more atrociously foolish and discreditable to the party.

Mr. Harris's plan as talked of among the politicians sounds like a conspiracy to win by deliberately hoodwinking the entire voting public. It contemplates a fight at Chicago, the division of the convention, and the nomination of two candidates, one by the silver Democrats and the other by the gold Democrats. Each candidate is to "work" his section of the country "for all his cause is worth." When the Electoral Colleges meet, the gold and silver Electors are to combine, and a gold man is to be chosen President and a silver man Vice President, or vice versa.

The puerility of such plans as these is bound to destroy confidence in the men who make them, and it may be as well, if there are any other plans in hiding, to have them brought out before the Democrats begin to elect delegates to the National Convention. Unless the party has gone as mad as these irresponsible would-be leaders, their propositions will be rejected with such unanimity that the authors of the vagaries will be sent to the retirement they have thoroughly earned.

Men like Representative Patterson, who comes from a State in which the cause of sound money has been helped by his vigorous speeches, and more liberal education of the people in financial matters, can scarcely restrain bad language when they attempt to discuss such a proposition as that made by Mr. Black at a time when the party ought to be considering its course with some of the discretion and soberness of full-grown men. There is probably not one of the men who have sanctioned the Black plan who believes for an instant that it would elect a candidate. It is incredible that any Democrat desires to have the party so conduct itself as to invite a humiliating and universal defeat. It is impossible to believe that any man who has borne a reputation for respectability would consent to be the figurehead of a party with a platform that required of its candidate a pledge to discharge less than his whole duty under the Constitution. The party that proposes to make the non-use of the veto power "a local issue" will challenge a punishment like unto that suffered by a Democratic candidate for President when he expressed an opinion on another important economic proposition. A few more opinions from Democrats have been obtained to-day for THE TIMES, and they show that the longer Mr. Black's plan is thought of, the less it is liked.

"I don't subscribe to any such idea," said Representative Patterson of Tennessee. "No man who would make a promise to withhold his veto of an act which he believed to be wrong and would operate to the injury of the country is worthy of the great office of President. Such a pledge would discredit, if not dishonor, the candidate before the American people. I do not indorse the suggestion that the Chicago Convention will declare for the free coinage of silver. I long have believed that the Democratic Party would, in its National Convention, distinctly declare for sound money and nominate a sound-money man for President. I recognize the fact that the free-silver Democrats are making a very earnest and aggressive fight to capture the convention, but we have been only fighting thus far on the skirmish line.

"The only States that have spoken for silver are Missouri, Oregon, and Alabama. Nobody believes that the sound-money men would carry Missouri or Oregon. I have never counted Alabama for sound money in any calculations that I have made. We can safely rely on fifty sound-money delegates from the South, and the New-England States, the Middle States, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, with the aid of these fifty votes, will control the convention. Aside from this, I think we may confidently expect a number of sound-money delegates from Indiana, Michigan, and California, and scattering votes from other States. It is a fight, but at that the sound-money men can win if they will only give half the attention to the matter that is being devoted to it by the advocates of free coinage. It is time for the sound-money forces to take off their coats and show the country that they are thoroughly in earnest."

"I disagree entirely with Mr. Black's views," declared Representative Bartlett of New-York. "The question of sound money is of quite as great importance as the question of taxation; in fact, it is of graver importance to-day, for there doesn't seem to be any disposition on the part of most of the politicians of the country to disturb the existing tariff. Nor can you call those who are in favor of an income tax sound on the question of taxation. Moreover, I do not believe that a man should be in favor of free coinage, even if a majority of the convention should declare for it. Then, according to my view, it would be very improper for any Presidential candidate to make an agreement as to the exercise of the veto power. That power is just as much a part of the Federal Constitution as any other, and any one worthy to be President should be free to exercise it when his conscience so dictates. According to the reported views of Mr. Black, a Democratic President, if elected, would be bound not to defeat legislation which he knew would bring ruin and disaster to the country. Such a view cannot fail to be repugnant to the party and the country."

"Mr. Black is a nice fellow," said Senator Brice, "and as he seems to know exactly what he wants, why not nominate him on that platform. Seriously, the American people have never yet had candidates for the Presidency who were not believed to 'size up' to the requirements. It would be impossible to elect such a man who would make such a promise as that involved in Mr. Black's statement. The people could be relied upon to prevent him from occupying the White House. There is no danger that the Democratic candidate will go before the country handicapped by any promises relating to the veto power."

"I have no fear," said Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, "that the Democrats of the country will take Mr. Black's utterances as prophetic of the action of the convention. A convention cannot do away with a Constitutional right. What would the country think of a candidate who would consent to stand on a platform constructed along the lines indicated by Mr. Black? He would be an object of derision. No American with any regard for his character would entertain a proposition that he take such a pledge as the price of his candidacy for the Presidency."

While Mr. Mitchell fears that the free-silver men will control the Chicago Convention, he makes no secret of his opposition to the free-silver idea, and declares that the Wisconsin delegates would be found solidly arrayed on the side of sound money.

Col. B. L. Smalley, member of the Democratic National Committee from Vermont, is making one of his occasional busi-

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CHARLES H. VOORHIS A SUICIDE.

Was Formerly a Congressman and a New-Jersey Judge.

JERSEY CITY, April 15.—Charles H. Voorhis, a well-known lawyer, whose home is at 114 Clifton Place, shot himself in his office in the Davidson Building, at Montgomery and Washington Streets, to-night. He placed the muzzle of a pistol just below his right temple, and, firing, the bullet passed almost through his head. Death must have been instantaneous. The shot was probably fired shortly after 6 o'clock, at which time an occupant of an adjoining office heard a noise that he supposed was caused by a falling board. The body was discovered at 7 o'clock by the janitor. It was upon the floor. The pistol was lying by his right hand, the left hand being folded across his breast.

Upon a table was found a letter addressed to his wife. In it Mr. Voorhis said that he intended to kill himself, but gave no reason. He also inclosed $5. County Physician Converse was notified and gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Charles H. Voorhis was born in Hackensack sixty-four years ago. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and was afterward appointed Law Judge of Bergen County. He organized the Bergen County National Bank and the Hackensack Savings Bank in 1868. He was elected to Congress in 1878. While he was in Congress both the banks, of which he was President, failed, causing widespread disaster in Bergen County. The losses were about $2,000,000. Mr. Voorhis was indicted upon the allegation that he was criminally responsible for the failure of the banks, but Joseph D. Bedle, his counsel, set up the plea that the offense was barred by the statute of limitations, and he was acquitted.

Since then he had made his home in this city. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

TWO DEBTORS MISSING.

Claim for $29,950 Against C. W. B. Weber—H. Weinberg's Many Creditors.

An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $29,950 against the Western Agency of 17 and 19 William Street, in favor of Blythe, Greene, Jourdaine & Co. of London, for wrongful conversion of personal property.

The London firm accuses Charles W. B. Weber, the President of the agency, of converting the $29,950 to his own use. The agency acted as agent here for selling merchandise for the London firm, and since Jan. 1 had collected, the firm alleges, $29,950, no part of which has been paid to the firm. It is alleged that on March 25 Mr. Weber drew out $26,000 from the Corn Exchange Bank, which money belonged to the London firm, by several checks of the agency to his order, and on March 28 he disappeared and has not since been heard from. When he left he said he intended going to Boston to take the steamer Bothnia for England to deliver the money to the firm.

Henry Weinberg, dealer in general merchandise at 45 Lispenard Street, who started in business there about the middle of March, is reported to have disappeared, leaving a number of creditors unpaid. He made purchases of a variety of goods, such as dry goods, shoes, clothing, linen, white goods, prints, shirts, &c., from any one who would sell them on credit. All the goods, it is said, have disappeared, and there is nothing in sight for the creditors. He not only bought goods in this market, but also in Boston and Providence, it is said. Paul Hellinger obtained an attachment against him yesterday for $110 for goods purchased on April 4. Mr. Hellinger thought that Mr. Weinberg had got goods worth about $12,000. Others in the trade estimate the amount at $5,000.

AMERICANS WON MOST CROWNS.

Olympian Games Closed with the Distribution of Wreaths and Medals.

ATHENS, April 15.—The Olympian games were closed to-day with the distribution of prizes to the victors in the various contests. The weather was perfect, and the Stadion was crowded with people. When the King and the royal party arrived, a Pindaric ode on the games was delivered by Mr. Robertson, an American, after which, according to the ancient custom, the King personally handed to each winner of a first prize a wreath fashioned of wild olive plucked from the trees at Olympia, and laurel wreaths were given to the winners of second prizes. All of the prize winners then received diplomas and medals. The Stadion band then played the national air of each country represented in the games, to which music all of the prize winners paraded.

After the parade the games were declared by the King to be ended.

The total number of athletes who received crowns was forty-four, of whom eleven were Americans, ten Greeks, seven Germans, five French, three English, two Hungarians, two Australians, two Austrians, one Dane, and one Swiss.

After the ceremonies attendant upon the prize awards were completed, the International Committee having the arrangement of the games in charge met at the residence of the Crown Prince, and arranged for the holding of the next games in Athens in 1898. Banquets in honor of the victors are still being given, and the city is en fête.

ANTI-COAL TRUST BILL SIGNED.

Mr. Robbins Declined to be Bulldozed at the Behest of Platt Influences.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. Morton has signed the Anti-Coal Trust bill. He did so at 5 o'clock this afternoon, having waited as long as he could do so, as the bill would have become a law to-morrow had he not acted to-day.

The Governor wanted the bill withdrawn, that he might be relieved from the responsibility of acting on it, for the present, and in his efforts to secure this he took unusual methods.

The bill was opposed by the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. They fought it at every stage from the moment it was introduced by Assemblyman Robbins, and the Governor's action in attempting to dodge the responsibility for signing it has laid him open to the charge that he, as well as the Legislature, is influenced by the business end of "Boss" Platt's politico-legal syndicate.

The Governor yesterday asked Mr. Robbins to withdraw the bill to save a veto. Mr. Robbins refused. The Governor gave Mr. Robbins to understand that he had a veto message written, which would be sent to the Legislature to-day, unless the bill were withdrawn. Mr. Robbins refused to be bulldozed even by the Governor, and made up his mind to let the Governor take the entire responsibility. The veto message never came, and the Governor at the last moment signed the bill.

The Saratoga Village Fight.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 15.—Caleb W. Mitchell, the former Democratic Village President, who a year ago was legislated out of office, recently brought suit against his successor, Charles H. Sturges, a Republican. Mr. Mitchell claims that he still holds a legal title to the office of Village President. The case, it was expected, would be tried at the October term of the Circuit Court. Evidently desiring to expedite the matter, Mr. Mitchell this afternoon, through counsel, served additional papers on Village President Sturges on a motion for judgment on pleadings, and the matter will be argued before Justice M. L. Stover of Amsterdam, who will hold a special term in Saratoga Springs April 25. Village President Sturges was elected to office by the reform Board of Trustees.

Lecture on Tenement House Life.

Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, gave an illustrated talk last night at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, upon "Tenement House Life at Home and Abroad." The stereopticon views showed the tenement houses in the neighborhood of the old Mulberry Bend, Five Points, and the densely settled East Side.

MRS. MORTON CRITICISED

GOVERNOR'S ACTION ON THE SCHOOL BILL ALSO CONDEMNED.

Commissioner Charles Strauss Says the Legislature Was Forced to Pass the Compromise Measure at the Point of the Social Bayonet—Others Heard Before the Mayor in Opposition to the Plan of Doing Away with Ward Trustees.

Both Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton were severely criticised for their action in connection with the Pavey-Page compromise school bill, which abolishes the Ward Trustees, at the hearing given on that measure before Mayor Strong, in the Council Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday. The Governor was criticised for his message of March 19, calling for reform school legislation, and Mrs. Morton was charged with having forced the passage of the bill "at the point of the social bayonet."

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, wife of Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee, and an opponent of the bill, sat in the front row and applauded every point made against it.

There was a big crowd present. Mayor Strong announced that the first hearing would be devoted to those opposed to the bill; this afternoon to those in favor of the bill, and Saturday afternoon to the school teachers. Next Monday there will be a summing up.

In the gathering yesterday were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, President Maclay of the Board of Education; School Commissioners Strauss, Holt, Ketchum, Wehrum, Little, Hulbert, and Hunt; School Trustee John Whalen, President M. J. Elgas of the Principals' Association, ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake, Joseph Larocque, and Mrs. Clara G. Williams, formerly a School Commissioner.

President Maclay of the Board of Education opened the discussion. He said there were three reasons why the bill was opposed. First, it opened the school system to politics; second, many provisions of the compromise bill are opposed to provisions contained in the bill offered by the Board of Education, and, therefore, the compromise bill violates the principle of home rule; third, the compromise bill in regard to the matter of appointments is in opposition to all sound principles of civil service.

Mr. Maclay's speech was largely an elaboration of these three objections. He said that lodging the power of appointment in the twenty-one Assistant Superintendents would enable a Mayor under the Power of Removal bill to manipulate the whole system for political ends. He complained that the request made to the Legislature for a referendum, so that the people of this city could determine for themselves whether they wanted to abolish a system that has been in existence for fifty years was refused.

"The Governor," said Mr. Maclay, "sends a message to the Legislature telling it how it should vote before the bill reaches you, Mr. Mayor. The Board of Education is in the best position to know what the needs of this city are. It prepared a bill designed to better the present system. That failed, and now we have this so-called compromise bill, that is almost entirely opposed to our bill. I believe the present school system of New-York City is the best that has yet been devised. It will stand improvement, and our bill was carefully framed so as to secure that improvement. In fifty years there has never been a misappropriation of one dollar of public funds by a Commissioner, a Trustee, or an Inspector."

Mr. Maclay, in referring further to the action of Gov. Morton respecting the School bill, said: "The Executive, whether the President of the United States or the Democratic or Republican Governor of this State, has no right to interfere with the legislative branch of the Government. It is a usurpation of power destructive of our institutions."

Commissioner Charles Strauss, author of the Strauss School bill, so called, in an exhaustive speech amplified President Maclay's criticism of the Governor. In opening the detailed step by step formulation of the Board of Education bill to the point where it had been adopted by the Board of Education by a vote of 15 to 5. Of the five who opposed the bill, Commissioner Mack, he said, was the only one who favored the absolute abolition of the Trustees. One of the Commissioners was not present when the vote was taken.

Mr. Strauss referred to the action of the City Club in favor of the Pavey bill. He said twenty-seven members of the club met in executive session and named a committee of seven Americans, ten Greeks, seven Germans, five French, three English, two Hungarians, two Australians, two Austrians, one Dane, and one Swiss.

After the ceremonies attendant upon the prize awards were completed, the International Committee having the arrangement of the games in charge met at the residence of the Crown Prince, and arranged for the holding of the next games in Athens in 1898. Banquets in honor of the victors are still being given, and the city is en fête.

"I would not speak of these things," he said, "unless I had personal knowledge about the matter. I was in the Senate Chamber on Feb. 16, more than a month before the Governor sent his School bill message, and I saw there Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who is a member of the Public Education Club, holding a levee in one of the corners. This was the day before a hearing on the School bill."

Mr. Strauss read a newspaper clipping to show that Mrs. Morton had urged the passage of the compromise bill that day on the members both of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities. Mrs. Morton, the speaker said, had been the leader in the movement. "Mrs. Morton," he declared, "was using the Governor's influence and the prestige of the most important place in the Governor's household to lobby in the halls of legislation with the gentlemen of the same political party as her husband."

Mr. Strauss expressed his regret that so important a measure had been bandied about until it had become known as the "Pink Tea bill." He said the movement in behalf of the compromise bill on the part of the women had been the result of the "illogical interference of a lot of women, who did so for the purpose of pursuing a momentary fancy or whim."

Mr. Strauss said the message from the Governor on March 19 had come out of a clear sky. He said it was written by the women, or by a woman, of the Public Education Club, or it was inspired by women. He said the message was strikingly similar to the platform of the City Club's committee of one hundred. He quoted some phrases from the message that were the same as those in the platform. He said they were dictated by the same mind, if not written by the same hand. He did not charge the Governor with plagiarism.

Mr. Strauss declared "the Legislature was forced to pass the bill at the point of the social bayonet carried by Mrs. Morton for political use if necessary."

Commissioner Holt followed Mr. Strauss. He dealt with the legal aspect of public school legislation, and declared that the matter was one to be studied carefully and then to be acted upon slowly.

Former Congressman Alonzo Bell presented a petition of protest, signed by 6,000 business men north of the Harlem, against the bill.

Commissioner Little followed with a brief argument against the bill.

Former School Commissioner Mrs. Clara Williams presented a protest against the bill signed by 90 per cent. of the Principals of the various schools. She also had with her exhibits of the children's work.

Former Judge Stephen S. Blake followed with an appeal to the Mayor to disapprove the bill. School Trustee Joseph Fettretch said he was graduated from the public schools in 1859, and was strongly opposed to the bill.

Suburban Train Service to Bound Brook.

Commencing Monday, April 13, Lehigh Valley R. R. will run extra trains between New-York and Bound Brook, leaving New-York, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street, at 8:00 and 9:00 A. M., 12:10, 4:20, 6:30, and 11:50 P. M.—Adv.

SPRING FRESHETS HAVE BEGUN.

The Mississippi Destroys a Bridge—Damage in Many Places.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—The Mississippi is on the rampage from Grand Rapids to St. Paul. The river has been rising rapidly here for two days, and is now eight feet higher than it was Sunday. A further rise of two feet will drive the people on the west side flats to the hills.

At Royalton, Minn., the Mississippi River bridge west of there, built six years ago, and the Platte River dam have been swept away. One Knoll dam went Saturday, McLean's dam on Skunk Brook, Sunday, and the mill dam at Two Rivers yesterday. The flood is the worst in years.

MONTREAL, April 15.—The river has risen slightly, and is now thirty-seven feet eight inches, the highest since 1887, the last flood year. Great fears of another flood are felt here.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 15.—The Connecticut River continues to rise, and is over seventeen feet above low water mark. A Spring freshet is impending.

RICHFORD, Vt., April 15.—The water is very high in the Missisquoi River, and great damage has been done in places. No mail was received over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Boston this morning, on account of the track near Mansonville, Quebec, being submerged. The mills and factories at Enosburg Falls are endangered. The electric light plant there is damaged, and the village is in darkness to-night.

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the mills and factories here. The water rose eighteen inches last night. The ice is melting rapidly on the hills, where it is very thick.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 15.—The vast accumulation of snow in the Adirondack foot hills and mountains has, since yesterday, begun its liquid rush to the lowlands. All of the lakes and streams are being overflowed and will continue to rise for several days. The Upper Hudson and the Sacandaga Rivers are six feet higher than they were yesterday. A big freshet cannot be avoided.

POSTAGE STAMPS COUNTERFEITED.

Two Men Arrested in Chicago for Manufacturing Them.

CHICAGO, April 15.—W. B. Peters, an engraver, and John Voney, a lithographer and engraver, were arrested yesterday by Capt. Porter of the Federal Secret Service on the charge of counterfeiting two-cent stamps in large quantities and selling them. A. J. Bodkin, who was manager of the Pauline Hoyt Formula Company, 504 Van Buren Street, is charged with being a member of the gang. Officers were unable to find him yesterday. The mails have lately been flooded with letters bearing counterfeit stamps. The Hoyt Company sent 600 such letters through the Post Office, it is believed, as a test, before the manufacture and sale were begun on a large scale from the factory on Western Avenue.

The bogus stamps were a good imitation. They were detected, and Capt. Porter allowed a big batch to pass through before he put men on the track of the counterfeiters. The stamps were being made on lithographic stones, twenty-five at a time, for experimental purposes, but arrangements had been made to run off 100 at a time when the gang felt safe.

Peters was caught in the envelope addressing office of W. W. Dewees, 40 Dearborn Street, arranging for the sale of stamps.

PASTOR CLEVELAND WILL FIGHT.

The Brother of the President Protests Against Leaving His Church.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 15.—When the St. Lawrence Presbytery, in session here yesterday afternoon, adopted the report of a committee recommending the dissolution of the relations between the Rev. William N. Cleveland, brother of the President, and the church at Chaumont, of which he has been pastor, it was supposed that the Chaumont Church troubles were ended, but Pastor Cleveland is proving himself a stubborn fighter. He has entered a protest to the Presbytery against the dissolution of the pastoral relations on the ground that it is against the will of the majority of the congregation, involves the condonation of palpable offenses against the Church, turns over the church to the control of a party unworthy to rule, and without a suitable influence in the community, and is against the true interests of religion and the Church.

The Presbytery entered the protest upon its minutes, with a statement that in so doing it does not assent to the validity of the position assumed by Mr. Cleveland, and here the matter rests at present.

MRS. WOLF AND CHILDREN BURNED.

Her Clothing Became Ignited from Burning Curtains.

Mrs. Jane Wolf, the wife of George Wolf, a clerk, and her newly born babe were burned almost beyond recognition at 243 East Twenty-first Street last night, and her son, George, four years old, was also badly injured.

Mrs. Wolf was sitting at the window with her babe, when the curtains became ignited from the gas jet above her head, and as she turned her clothing touched the flames. In an instant she was all ablaze. She ran to her bed and tried to smother the fire with bedclothing, but, instead of doing so, simply added more fuel to them. When her husband, who had seen the accident, reached her, she and the baby were nearly dead on the floor, and the other child's clothing was ablaze.

The fire was extinguished, and the wounds of the mother and children were dressed. The physicians say the mother and babe cannot possibly recover.

A New Edition of the Bible.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—At yesterday's meeting of the Rochester Presbytery, a memorial presented by the Rev. Richard D. Harlan of the Third Presbyterian Church, a son of Justice Harlan, was adopted, looking toward the publication of a new edition of the King James version of the Scriptures, which shall contain in the margin all the important alterations made by the revised version. It was decided to forward the memorial to the General Assembly and ask that a committee be appointed to co-operate with committees appointed by other denominations to prepare the new edition.

Big School Building Blown Up.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 15.—The Central School Building on West Side was wrecked by dynamite this morning. It was the oldest and largest of the big schools on that side of the river. A terrific explosion occurred at 2 o'clock, which wrecked the building and which was followed by fire. The loss is $40,000, with $27,000 insurance. A vigorous effort will be made to discover the dynamiters. J. W. Burnham, who was watching the fire, was run down by a bicycle and fatally injured.

Three Hundred Miners Snowbound.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 15.—A letter from Arthur Berry, formerly Warden of the United States Penitentiary on McNeill's Island, who left for Alaska a short time ago, says 300 miners bound for the Yukon are snowed in at the base of the divide between Cook's Inlet and the Yukon. A fierce snowstorm was raging when the letter was written ten days ago. The prospect of men being able to cross the mountains is not only discouraging, but many will probably perish.

Army Mess Officers at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 15.—The members of the Army Mess, at their annual dinner, elected the following officers for a year: Capt. J. B. Bellinger, Treasurer; Lieut. Granger Adams, Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, and Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Senior Council. The mess will close about June 15 and will not reopen until Sept. 1. Members of the mess who remain on the post from June to September usually board at the hotel.

Ernest Von Au Asphyxiated.

Ernest Von Au, a retired merchant, fifty-five years old, was found dead in his room at 707 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

AMOUNTS TO A SCANDAL

THE BRIDGE LEASE BILL PUSHED ALONG WITH INDECENT HASTE.

Shameful Disregard of Public Rights by the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation—The Power of a Political "Pull" Given a Forcible Illustration—Surprise at the Course of Democrats—Possible Explanation of Proceedings.

ALBANY, April 15.—It will require few if any more exhibitions such as were given yesterday with the bill which allows the elevated railway companies to grab the Brooklyn Bridge to bring a scandal on this Legislature. The action of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation on this bill was about the best, or worst, display of how a political "pull" can be worked to business advantage that has been seen.

Two or three requisites only are needed. One is a powerful business concern able to pay for a politician with a "pull" to act as legislative agent. Another is a comittee which mistakes the whisper of the politician with a "pull" for vox populi. Both of these were in evidence yesterday.

The result was that when Chairman Lauterbach of the New-York Republican County Organization, representing the Brooklyn elevated railroads, assisted by the visible presence of Frederick Ullmann and Hugo Hirsh, gave the "tip" the bill, which proposes to give the bridge to the elevated companies, was reported favorably, and with a rapidity of action that is suspicious when the great interests at stake are considered.

The bill was introduced April 8 in the Senate by Mr. Page, and within a week, without giving notice to the Brooklyn surface roads, which are fighting it, it was up for a hearing in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to which it had been referred.

The names of the patriots on that committee do not inspire especial confidence in the committee as a whole. They are Senators Parsons, Burns, Higbie, Ford, Tibbitts, G. A. Davis, Coggeshall, Sullivan, and McCarren. Five constitutes a quorum, and barely that number were present yesterday. Those who were there were Parsons, Ford, Coggeshall, Sullivan, and McCarren.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan was in the city, and went before the committee in behalf of the Brooklyn Heights Surface Railroad Company. He made the claim that such speedy consideration of so important a measure was improper and unfair to the interests he represented.

Mr. Lauterbach, who was a college friend of Mr. Uhlmann and who has more "pull" politically, when Thomas C. Platt is out of the State, than almost any other man outside of Mr. Platt's family, was on hand to crowd the bill, which would give his clients control of the bridge. He did it, and that he was able to do it has been something of a wonder to those who do not know the methods of statesmen and the calibre of the five who made up the majority of the committee. The five voted unanimously to report the bill, in spite of Mr. Sheehan's pleas for a delay.

It is not surprising that some of the committee should listen to Mr. Lauterbach. But all five followed his directions as if they were the subservient political tools of the same man. They were in evident haste to do as he wanted them to do, and it is this, in part, that has attracted attention to the absolute domination of the political "boss." People wonder at it and ask why it is that Democrats and Republicans alike listen to the Republican boss, obey his orders, and follow like lambs on questions which do not immediately concern politics. Is it that they are afraid to offend the power that controls all legislation?

Mr. Lauterbach according to the published reports of what took place in the committee room, said that he was "not there for politics, but for business."

The bill, which received such unanimous vote from the five committeemen, has been under the eye of Mr. Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Company during the brief time it has been in the hands of the committee. He is regarded as the representative of all the Brooklyn elevated roads which terminate at the bridge, and if they may grab the bridge, it will be a good thing for property in which millions are involved. Of course, so far as he is concerned, the bill and all things connected with it are business propositions. He has been here looking after the bill.

There are men on the other side who have had, in times past, at any rate, a political "pull." The list includes ex-Gov. Flower and Col. Timothy Williams, who are interested in Brooklyn surface railroads. But against the working of Mr. Uhlmann, assisted by Mr. Lauterbach, their political influence did not count, even with the Democrats on the committee. The committee by its action pleased corporations which can control millions.

There have been here, in addition to the men named who are interested in the bill, professional lobbyists who know the weaknesses of legislators, and who work for whoever will pay them. Some of them have been interested in this Brooklyn Bridge bill. They have been the "scouts" in the corridors for the men whose millions are involved. They know the arts of the lobbyists, and they have lost no opportunity to button-hole any and all members of the Legislature with reference to this bill. Their work, as coupled with that of a politician who represents the Boss, gives as fine an illustration of excessive lobbying as has been seen this season.

MRS. SPRAGUE RETAINS HER HOME.

Enough Money Subscribed to Pay the Edgemore Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The threatened foreclosure of a mortgage on Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's homestead, Edgemore, on the outskirts of Washington, has been averted by the raising of a trust fund to which Senator Brice and Representative Sorg of Ohio each contributed $5,000 yesterday. The total amount subscribed is sufficient to pay the mortgage and to enable Mrs. Sprague to spend her remaining days in comfort.

Lincoln, Bacon & Co.'s Failure

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., April 15.—The first meeting of the creditors of Lincoln, Bacon & Co., manufacturing jewelers, was held last evening. The statement read showed liabilities of $121,263. The assets, including factory property, are estimated at $46,941. The heaviest creditor is James H. Lincoln, who, as payee and indorser, is involved to the extent of $68,812. New-York, Providence and local banking institutions are other large creditors. Mr. Lincoln made a proposition, which the creditors are likely to accept, that after receiving payment for personally indorsed notes, he will run the factory for the benefit of the creditors, and probably pay 82 cents on the dollar.

Schooner Damaged by Steamship.

The schooner John H. May, from Fernandina, Fla., with a cargo of lumber, arrived in port Tuesday night. Capt. C. T. Burrows reported yesterday having been in collision during a fog on the morning of April 1 with a steamship. The schooner had her port bulwarks stove in forward, her cathead carried away, her anchor knocked overboard, and her foremast rigging torn away. The name of the steamship could not be made out. When hailed, her master gave a name which sounded like Madusee. Whether she sustained any damage could not be learned.

Fatal Wreck of a Freight Train.

MEADVILLE, Penn., April 15.—The third section of Erie freight train No. 82 was derailed shortly before noon to-day, near Geneva, eight miles west of this city. Seventeen cars were wrecked. All the trainmen jumped. Engineer Patrick Kerr was buried twenty feet in the wreckage. His body was recovered late this afternoon. Brakeman Bert Rowley was so badly injured that death occurred this evening. Engineer McFarland is probably fatally injured, and Fireman Elmer Bush and A. M. Wier are badly bruised. The damage is estimated at $7,000.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WILSON.

He Resigned from the Army to Avoid Supporting His Wife.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Notification was received at the War Department to-day of the death in New-York of James E. Wilson, formerly a First Lieutenant in the army attached to the Fifth Infantry. The facts leading up to Lieut. Wilson's resignation from the army are somewhat peculiar and attracted attention at the time.

The Lieutenant was, several years ago, called to account by the War Department for not contributing any money to the support of his wife, from whom he had separated. He persisted in his refusal to make her an allowance, and his conduct in the matter was such that a medical board was appointed to inquire into his sanity, with the result that he was committed to the Government hospital for the insane in this District.

It was arranged to place him on the retired list, and to apportion part of his pay for the support of his wife, but Lieut. Wilson was determined to prevent this, and, accordingly, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The department is anxious to secure the address of Mrs. Wilson.

BERMUDA FILIBUSTERS HELD.

Col. Nunez Objects to the Warrant Obtained by a Foreigner.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—John D. Hart of the Hart Steamship Line, the charterer of the steamer Bermuda; Capt. John O'Brien of Newark, N. J., who commanded the vessel on her recent filibustering trip from New-York to Cuba, and Mate Edward Murphy and Albert Simonson of New-York were arraigned before United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon on the charge of engaging in the recent expedition.

Arguments were made as to the jurisdiction of Commissioner Bell. The Commissioner refused to quash the warrants, and continued the hearing until 10:30 A. M. Saturday. The accused were held in $500 bail each, and thirteen seamen of the Bermuda were held in $100 bail each for their appearance as witnesses. The District Attorney announced that, should the Commissioner hold the defendants for trial, they would be remanded to the United States court in New-York.

CENTRAL TRAIN KILLED TWO MEN.

Horse Dashed into an Express at the Looneyville Crossing.

BUFFALO, April 15.—Peter Pretziller and John Leiminger, well-known residents of Lancaster, were driving across the New-York Central tracks at Looneyville, a little station on the New-York Central Railroad ten miles north of here, last evening, when their buggy was struck by a fast mail train. Both men, the horse, and a pet dog were killed. Neither the engineer nor any one else on the train knew of the accident until the train reached the station here.

The men had been hunting, and were on their way home. The signal tower operator at the station thinks the horse was running away, and dashed into the train. Leiminger was a widower with two children. Pretziller was unmarried, and about thirty-five years old.

FIRECRACKER CAUSED TWO DEATHS.

Seven Injured, One Fatally, in an Explosion in a Chicago Factory.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Two explosions of powder this morning in one of the buildings of the Chicago Fireworks Company, near Grosse Point, killed two employes and injured a number of others. The building was badly wrecked, and the ruins were almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The dead are Nicholas Burro, sixteen years old, and his sister, Mary, fifteen years old. Five women and two men, including J. Levy, the foreman, were injured. Emma Simski will probably die.

Nicholas Burro was filling giant firecrackers, one of which exploded.

A NEW PREMIER FOR CANADA.

Government Organ Says Sir Charles Tupper Will Head the Ministry.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 15.—A dispatch to The World (Government) from Ottawa says: "Sir Mackenzie Bowell will retire from the Premiership before the end of the week, and Sir Charles Tupper will in all pobability succeed him, with a reconstructed Ministry. That a dissolution is pending is evident from the unusual activity in Ministerial circles.

"The leading organizers have been here during the last few days, and to-day several of the Ministers gave a tip to their friends to inform the country organizations to get ready for a new election."

Policeman Arrested for Perjury.

Patrolman James M. Harris of the Delancey Street Station, who has been only six weeks on the police force, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for perjury. A few days ago President Roosevelt received an anonymous communication stating that Harris had been arrested previous to his becoming a policeman. Applicants for appointment are required to make affidavit that they have never been convicted of crime. Investigation showed he had been in court twice for drunkenness, and had once served three months on Blackwell's Island.

One Post Office for Kings County.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn yesterday received word from Washington that the county town postal stations will be consolidated with that of Brooklyn May 1, and that an allowance of $10,700 had been made for clerk hire. Under the new rule there will be sixteen carrier stations and forty-six sub-stations in Brooklyn. The new stations will be at Bath Beach, Blythebourne, Canarsie, Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, and Fort Hamilton.

A Rochester Merchant Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—While Barnett Levi of Levi & Sons, owners of a large rag warehouse, was driving a spirited horse yesterday, the thills broke and struck the animal's foot. The horse plunged, throwing Mr. Levi upon the curb, killing him instantly. Mr. Levi, who began business here as a collector of rags, was reputed to be worth $100,000. He was a factor in local politics.

Double Tragedy in a Courtroom.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., April 15.—During the trial of a case in court this morning, Samuel Covington, a visitor, charged with endeavoring to intimidate a witness, denied the assertion hotly, and, being threatened with arrest, drew a pistol and killed ex-Mayor Williams and mortally wounded City Marshal Kelcher. Covington, while endeavoring to escape, was shot dead by Henry Leanan.

Police Captain McGuirk Removed.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 15.—Village President Clark, Thomas Finlayson, and Richard Lathers, Jr., the new Board of Police Commissioners, met to-night, demanded the resignation of Police Captain Charles H. McGuirk, and appointed E. J. Timmins Acting Captain. McGuirk had been on the force ten years, during seven of which he was Captain.

$27,000 Verdict for a Child's Leg.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Dickey, a verdict was rendered yesterday against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $27,000 in favor of Ernst Rost, as guardian of his daughter, Clara, eight years old. The suit was for $80,000 damages for the loss of the child's left leg.

Dinner of Squadron A.

Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., held its seventh annual dinner at Delmonico's last night. Major Roe, commander of the squadron, presided. On his right was seated Capt. Parker Morgan, while on his left was Capt. Allen. Speeches were made by Major Roe, Capt. Allen, Sergt. Colgate

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OVER THE MAYORS' VETO

THE SENATE AGAIN PASSES THE BILL FOR A GREATER NEW-YORK.

Objectors to Consolidation Take Advantage of Their Last Opportunity to Give the Reasons for Their Course—Action in the Assembly Will Be Postponed Until After the Attitude of the Tammany Members Shall Be Defined More Clearly.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Senate repassed the Greater New-York bill to-day over the vetoes of Mayor Strong of New-York City and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn. The vote was 34 in favor and 14 against such action.

The bill will not be taken up in the Assembly until next week. A conference of friends of the measure in that body was held to-day, and it was thought best not to take any chances until the position of the Tammany Assemblymen was more definitely known.

The opponents of consolidation, both among the Senators and among the office holders of Brooklyn, made a hard fight to prevent the bill from ever becoming a law. Delegations representing both sides of the contest were present, and there was active lobbying in progress all the morning. Edward Lauterbach of New-York City was constantly in the corridor or upon the floor of the Senate, and Senator Lexow was busily at work getting the friends of the bill into line. Senators Brush and Wray of Brooklyn were also making personal appeals to the up-country Senators to vote against the consolidation, but all their efforts were without avail. Four Senators who voted for the bill when it was first passed by the Senate voted against it to-day. They were Messrs. Malby, Mullin, Sheppard, and Tibbits.

The Democrats, excepting Gallagher, McCarren, and Coffey of Brooklyn, voted solidly for it. The vote on the bill was:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahearn, Ballantine, Brown, Burns, Cantor, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Foley, Ford, Grady, Harrison, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Koehler, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Martin, McNulty, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Seibert, Stewart, Stranahan, Sullivan, White, Wilcox—34.

Nays—Messrs. Brush, Chahoon, Coffey, G. A. Davis, Gallagher, Higgins, Malby, McCarren, Mullin, Pavey, Sheppard, Tibbits, Weiman, Wray—14.

Preceding the vote there were speeches that occupied nearly an hour. Senators Brush, Wray, McCarren, and Pavey, who have done the most of the talking against the bill, could not resist the last chance, and they went over the old arguments.

Senators Cantor, McNulty, and Lexow spoke in favor of the repassage. Mr. Lexow made a very telling speech, from the fact that he began by quoting long passages from Mayor Strong's veto message, in which the advantages of consolidation were set forth. Mr. Lexow read the declarations of Mayor Strong that he believed consolidation must ultimately come, that it was to be of an immense advantage to the commercial interests of New-York City, and that he believed that the Greater New-York was one of the assured facts in the future destiny of the metropolis. Mr. Lexow then pointed out that the Mayor had determined to prevent this consolidation so far as this veto message was concerned, for the simple reason that he did not believe in the details of the bill which proposed to bring about the end which he so ardently professed to desire.

In explaining their votes, short speeches were made by Messrs. Ellsworth, Ford, Higbie, Raines, and Tibbits. Mr. Ford said that if this had been a bill of purely local character, which provided for the purchase of park ground, the erection of a new municipal building, or some such thing, where the Mayor might properly speak with better understanding than the Senators, he would certainly vote against overriding the Mayor's veto, but the question of the Greater New-York was more than a local question—it was one which had been under careful discussion and consideration for several years, and on which every person who could read had had ample opportunity to make up his mind. Moreover, it was a question on which a popular vote had been taken, and decided in the affirmative. He declared that on this question Mayor Strong could not speak for the city any further than he could express his own individual opinion, and, for himself, he said, he did not feel bound to be governed in the slightest by the veto messages which the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn had sent up.

Mr. Mullin, in explaining his vote, said that while he had voted for the bill before, he had done so with the conviction that it was not a wise measure politically, and he had at that time stated that if it came back disapproved by the Mayors he would vote against it.

"I believe," said Senator Mullin, "that this is a bad thing for the Republican Party in this State, and that is enough for me. I do not feel convinced that the consolidation would be of any special benefit to New-York City, and the Brooklyn representatives on this floor are opposed to it, and accordingly I shall vote against it."

Mr. Tibbits voted against the bill. In explaining his vote, he said that the reason why he had voted for it before was that his position was somewhat involved because there was a bill pending at that time for the Greater Troy. That measure had been disposed of, and he considered himself now free to vote according to his own judgment, without any consideration for other measures. Accordingly he voted "No."

Senator Brackett is said to have changed his mind since the bill was passed before, and he was put down as one who would vote against it. He was absent when the roll was called to-day. Senator Guy, who would have voted for the bill, was also absent.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Bills have been reported favorably to the Assembly permitting the New-York Parcel Dispatch Company to construct pneumatic tubes in New-York and Brooklyn; fixing salaries of New-York Fire Marshal and Deputy at $4,000 and $3,000, respectively; providing that New-York Fire Department salaries shall be: Chief, $6,000; Deputies, $4,500; Battalion Chiefs, $3,600; Captains or Foremen, $2,500; assistants, $2,100.

—Senator Cantor has introduced the bills of last year creating a single headed police commission in New-York City and providing for a separate bureau of elections in New-York City. The bills are from the Committee of Seventy.

—Controller Roberts has received from Controller Fitch a check for $700,000 under a Court of Appeals decision as part payment of New-York's back taxes for the State care of insane.

—The Assembly has amended the Barbers' bill so that shops must keep closed all over the State on Sunday except in cities of the first class, where they may remain open until noon.

—The bill to pay Brooklyn Justices of the Peace whose terms were shortened by the new Constitution has been reported adversely to the Senate.

—The bill providing for 800 additional patrolmen in New-York City has passed both houses and is now in the Governor's hands.

—The House bill providing a Civil Service Examination Board for the New-York Fire Department has passed the Senate.

—The House bill requiring the marking of prison made goods has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—The House bill authorizing an $800,000 improvement to the Tombs has passed the Senate.

—The nomination of John S. Kidder, to be Port Warden at New-York has been confirmed.

—The Rapid Transit Commission's bill has been reported to the Assembly.

GIVE MR. PARKER THE LIE

His Fellow-Police Commissioners Brand His Statements.

WERE SENT TO PLATT'S LIEUTENANT

Declared Mr. Roosevelt Opposed Republican Appointments He Himself Favored.

HOW THE POLICE BILL WAS AFFECTED

Mr. Parker's Side of the Case and What He Says of the Row in the Police Board.

Police Commissioner Parker, it would appear from the most recent developments in the Police Board contest, has been placed in a most unenviable position by the remaining Commissioners, Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant and Andrews.

It seems that Mr. Parker had been keeping tabs on the appointments of the department, and when the time came, endeavored to make capital of his deductions in a political way, to his own advantage, through Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach.

Mr. Roosevelt learned of Mr. Parker's actions last week. When he went to Albany Thursday to speak before the Senate and Assembly committees in behalf of the measure giving the Commissioners more power in the matter of promotions, transfers, &c., he learned that Mr. Parker had sent a long communication to Mr. Lauterbach, in which he set forth that he had been in favor of most of the appointments made on the force, and espoused the cause of Republicans who did not meet with Mr. Roosevelt's favor.

Mr. Parker had arranged a list, and took occasion to say: "Never in the history of the force have Republicans been so largely selected. * * * In brief, if party selections are made the test, Mr. Parker has been a Republican and Mr. Roosevelt a Democrat."

The communication of Mr. Parker was the cause of the adverse report on the bill Mr. Roosevelt favored before the Legislature, reducing the power of the Chief of Police. Mr. Roosevelt learned this on Friday, and obtained a copy of Mr. Parker's communication. He brought it back to this city the same day.

At the conclusion of the Police Board meeting Friday Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews had another meeting and talked together for four hours. Mr. Parker's statement was examined closely and an answer prepared. This answer was sent to Mr. Lauterbach at once, and, Monday last, to certain members of the Senate Cities Committee.

The three Commissioners take up case by case as presented by Mr. Parker, and brand statements of his as "untrue" and "falsehoods." This is what they sent to Mr. Lauterbach:

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Lauterbach: I am dictating this letter in the presence of my two colleagues, Messrs. Andrews and Grant, and at the end of this letter you will see their comments upon it.

I have shown them the typewritten copy of Mr. Parker's statement to you. The statement is the one which he and I went over with you yesterday in the corridor of the Capitol, I telling you that his statements were untrue and he reiterating their truth. This statement contains a list of the men made Acting Captains, or Captains and the like, with a notice by Mr. Parker as to who was responsible for the promotion of each man. The statement is written in the third person, but you informed me that the original, of which it is a copy, was signed by Mr. Parker, and he assumed the genuineness of the copy in his discussion of it with me before you yesterday.

Nearly a fortnight ago, Mr. Quigg told me that such a statement as this, coming from Mr. Parker, had been laid before Mr. Platt. Up to that time I had never, so far as I can recollect, ever discussed with any member of the Republican organization the politics of any man recommended for promotion by either Mr. Parker or myself, but I then told Mr. Quigg that the statement was false; that it was, however, possible that we had promoted more Democrats than Republicans in the past, because we had promoted the men purely on their merits, without knowing anything of their politics, but that it happened that the promotions the majority of the board were now anxious to make were in the majority of cases Republicans, so far as the board knew, and I mentioned to him that I personally favored for Inspectors, McCullagh, Brooks, Vredenburgh, Thompson, and Sheehan; that I told him that I could not say that Mr. Andrews or Mr. Grant would agree to all these appointments, although I knew that they thought well of all five men. I also mentioned to him the names of several candidates for Captains whom we favored, namely, Groo, Grant, Steinkamp, and Norman Westervelt.

The typewritten statement begins: "Never in the history of the force have Republicans been so largely selected. The list below shows this; and these selections, as the list likewise shows, have been almost invariably suggested by Mr. Parker, and he has been the one who has held up the Democrats. In the last conversation he had with T. C. P. he said he believed that the force would have to be reorganized mainly, if not wholly, with Republicans, for reasons which he then stated, and with which T. C. P. concurred. He continued to hold to that opinion, and his actions will show that he has applied it. In brief, if party selections are made the test, Mr. Parker has been a Republican and Mr. Roosevelt a Democrat."

Speaking for Commissioners Andrews, Grant, and myself, I wish to say that it has never occurred to us to try to divide up the appointments and promotions among us, or to keep memoranda as to who was originally suggested by any given Commissioner, and we have made our promotions purely with regard to what we thought the needs of the service required and the merits of the applicants demanded. But the statement of Mr. Parker that he is responsible for the bulk of the Republican appointments, and I responsible solely for the Democrats, is unqualifiedly false. I now go over the list of Acting Captains which he gave, one by one, and what I say represents the recollection of Commissioners Andrews, Grant, and myself.

Moynihan, Democrat. Grant and Andrews.

Substantially correct. Was suggested by the two Commissioners.

Brennan, Democrat. Chief (temporarily.) Commissioner Roosevelt very solicitous for his promotion to Captain, Parker opposing till longer probation had been had.

Was selected by the Chief, continued by the board, was raised by the board, Commissioners Andrews and Grant taking as much part in it as Commissioner Roosevelt, and all four concurred in this rating, which resulted in his getting on the eligible list. I was never more solicitous for his appointment than were Commissioners Andrews and Grant, and merely stated that as long as we had him on the eligible list, when his turn came he should be appointed.

Thompson, Republican. Parker.

Was one of the men of whom Andrews thought favorably before any of the other Commissioners were appointed. Thompson's name came up independently in two ways: There was a vacancy in a certain precinct, and the Chief suggested two or three men to Commissioner Grant as possible candidates, one of them being Thompson. Commissioner Grant then submitted his memoranda of these men to Commissioner Parker for examination, telling him that he deemed Thompson the best. Commissioner Parker said that he was, too. Meanwhile Thompson had happened to come before Andrews, who was keeping a sharp lookout to see who would be qualified to serve as Acting Captains. Commissioner Andrews was much pleased with him, and independently suggested his name. My attention was called to Thompson by both Grant and Andrews, and, examining him, I thought him a first-class man. The statement that Mr. Parker is in any way more responsible for his appointment than any of the other Commissioners is unqualifiedly false. He is less responsible than Commissioners Grant and Andrews, and no more responsible than myself.

Young, Republican, Chief. Strongly espoused by Parker.

Commissioner Grant, soon after coming in here, made a careful tour of the precincts and prepared a list of the various Sergeants whom he thought the best of those whom he had seen and whom he deemed qualified for Acting Captains. He handed this list to Parker. One of the names on it was Young. I personally had had my attention called to Young from an outside source, and was very favorably impressed with him. So was Andrews. No one of the three of us, until we saw Mr. Parker's list, dreamed for a moment that Parker would claim that he had originally suggested him or backed him up more strongly than any one of the other three. Messrs. Grant, Andrews, and myself gave him a merit mark of 60, independently of Parker, though Parker concurred.

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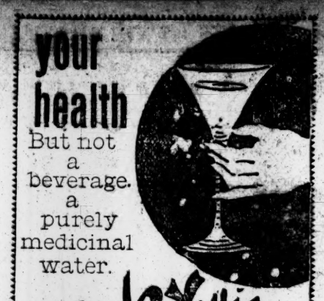

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O'Keefe, Democrat, Chief. Roosevelt strongly espoused him.

At the time when Col. Grant prepared the list mentioned above, which was within two weeks of his appointment, he was particularly struck with O'Keefe, and told me that he was a man on whom we must keep a careful watch; that he thought he was one of the best men that we had. Andrews had been familiar with O'Keefe's services long before the present board came in, and backed him as heartily as Col. Grant did. In consequence of the statements of these two to me, I looked him up and entirely concurred in their views, although I was not responsible for discovering the man's merits. All three of us were a unit in giving him a high merit mark. We knew nothing whatever of his politics, although we supposed that he was a Democrat.

Germain, Republican, Parker.

I was informed that Germain was a Democrat, but remember very little about the circumstances of his being put up.

Groo, Republican; made acting Captain before this board came in. Strongly espoused by Parker for promotion to Captain and in distavor with Roosevelt, who voted with Andrews to rate him so low that he could not be promoted.

An absolute untruth. Grant put Groo on his original list, made up within two weeks of his taking office. At this time Andrews thought well of Groo, but no one of the three of us knew whether Parker thought well of him or not. I was prejudiced against him because of a charge which was afterward proved to be unfounded, and when Andrews and Grant convinced me that the charge was unfounded, I became a hearty convert. In rating Groo for the merit list, we three gave him a mark of 52, after spending a great deal of time on it. Afterward Mr. Parker came into the meeting and went over the whole list, and as a result of his request, Groo was finally unanimously put at 50, so that Parker succeeded in having him dropped two points. This drop just kept him off the eligible list. As he is a veteran, I must have been promoted had he been marked higher, as Grant, Andrews, and myself would have marked him if we had not been trying to make every concession to Parker.

Kirschner, Republican; recommended before this board came in.

Andrews had watched him before the board came in, and thought very highly of him, as it happened that he had been in command of the Thirty-second precinct, near where Commissioner Andrews lives, and Andrews had seen him frequently and spoken of him very highly to all the members of the board. Commissioner Grant put him on his list at once I then saw him, and coincided heartily in the judgment of these two. I never knew Parker to speak about him particularly, one way or the other.

Harley, Democrat, Chief.

Substantially correct.

Walsh, Democrat. Roosevelt. Strongly espoused by Roosevelt for promotion to Captain, and opposed by Parker till longer probation be had.

Commissioner Grant first called my attention to Walsh. I saw him then, looked him over, and thought well of him. The board unanimously agreed to give him a mark of 45 on the merit list. He passed an exceptionally high examination, being the only man whose merit mark was as low as 45 who got on the eligible list. Commissioner Andrews had thought as highly of Walsh as Grant, his attention having been called to him by well-known and responsible people. About his politics we knew absolutely nothing. In two leagues now all Captains are appointed than Grant and Andrews, and all that any one of the three of us proposed was that he should be made Acting Captain, inasmuch as he had got on the eligible list, so that we could see how he behaved when actually in command.

Chapman, Republican, Parker.

Untrue. Before the present board was appointed, during Andrews's first month of service with the old one, his attention was called to Chapman by ex-Police Commissioner Fitz John Porter. Andrews then looked him up, and he expressed to me a very high opinion of him. Grant, as soon as he came into the board, saw Chapman, and he was the first man whom he selected as a possible Captain. Parker did not act in the matter until after Grant and Andrews did. The board unanimously made him Acting Captain. The credit of his discovery, if it is to be ascribed to any individual Commissioner, belongs to Andrews and Grant. Grant and myself gave him a merit mark of 64 for the examination. After Parker came in and went over the list, Chapman was, as a compromise, reduced to 60.

Thomas, Republican. Parker. Roosevelt reluctant to rate him high for promotion to Captain, and only persuaded by Parker. Has declared since he had been promoted that if he had known Vedder was behind him, he would not have voted it.

An absolute falsehood. Commissioner Grant first suggested Thomas. I looked him over, and liked him. Parker then, to Grant, Andrews, and myself, urged as an objection that Platt and Vedder wished the appointment. I stated then, as I afterward stated about Steinkamp, that I should no more be against Thomas for that reason than I was against Steinkamp because ex-Secretary Whitney favored him. After much opposition, Parker finally changed and assumed to acquiesce. In making up the merit list, Grant, Andrews, and I rated Thomas at 60, and Parker rated him at 50, this being his rating as taken down at the time by both Andrews and myself. Commissioner Grant fought this strongly, and insisted that Thomas should go on at 60. Andrews and I joined with him, and he was finally put at 60, in spite of Parker objections that I came to appointing. Parker wanted to hold him up, but we insisted that he should be appointed right in his place, and that no one below him should be appointed until Thomas was.

Kear, Democrat. Chief. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews strongly for him for promotion to Captain. Parker against him, and has held him because he visited "Jimmie" O'Brien and told him he would be anything he wished if he made him Captain.

We three were only for him until Mr. Parker made those statements. We then dropped him. Since then, an investigation of his precinct has convinced us that it is not well disciplined, and that he should not be made a Captain.

Vredenburgh, Republican. Parker.

Absolutely untrue. Vreedenburgh was on Commissioner Grant's list during our first weeks as commissioners. Byrnes selected Vreedenburgh to clean up the Jefferson Market Court Squad. He did this so well that all of us put him on our lists, and he was unanimously transferred. Parker was violently opposed to Vreedenburgh when the time for promotion came. We three, who were trying to concede everything possible to Parker in every way, put Vreedenburgh at forty-eight. Parker insisted that he should be given only forty, which would absolutely prevent his being promoted to Captain. We finally gave him forty-five, and he just failed. Being a veteran, he would have had to be promoted, and he would now be an Acting Inspector if we three had our way.

Casey, Democrat. Chief temporarily. Roosevelt desires to have him made Captain.

When it came to promotions, Grant, Andrews, and I rated him at fifty, and Parker also rated him at fifty. Excepting in this way, I never desired to have him made Captain any more than any of the other Commissioners did. As a matter of fact, I thought a little more of him then than I do now, owing to one or two incidents that have happened in his precincts, although he has performed several feats of great gallantry.

Westervelt, Norman, Republican. Parker.

When we came to mark the men for the merit list, Grant, Andrews, and I gave Westervelt a merit mark of fifty-five. Parker insisted that he should only have forty-five. We compromised on fifty. If our merit mark had been given him he would have been on the eligible list, and would have been promoted, unless Parker had interfered. Since this occurred, the Chief has taken the power of details and has reduced Westervelt. Parker has assured me that the Chief will do nothing of which he does not approve.

Sheehan, Democrat. Chief. Strongly supported by Roosevelt, Joe Murray pushing him. Roosevelt very anxious to have him made Acting Inspector.

True. My attention was called to Sheehan by Excise Commissioner Murray, pointing out to me that he secured a greater number of revocations of the licenses of disorderly houses than any other Captain or Acting Captain with the exception of Cortright. Commissioners Grant and Andrews carefully looked into the matter, and thought as well of him as I do. We then gave him a merit mark of fifty, which was finally concurred in by Mr. Parker.

Brown, Republican. Chief. Parker.

Entirely untrue. Commissioner Grant has from the outset been the stanchest supporter of Brown, and was his discoverer. Parker has objected very strenuously to Brown. It was with extreme difficulty that Col. Grant and I, with the aid of Major Andrews, got him tried as Acting Captain, in spite of Parker's objections.

Sheldon, Republican. Chief.

True. Grant and Andrews had always spoken well of Sheldon and urged that he be given a trial. Parker had been against it during all the months when the board had control of these matters.

Freers, Republican. Chief. Since made Captain.

It is a surprise to me to learn that Freers is a Republican. But, as a matter of fact, he was on Commissioner Grant's list. It was Commissioner Grant who first called him to my attention. I thought very well of him, as did Commissioner Andrews. We gave him a merit mark of sixty. Parker wished to reduce it to fifty-five, but we refused, and he finally concurred in our merit mark.

What Mr. Parker means in his concluding paragraph about "having the clerical force turned over to any one," none of us understand in the least. So far as any one of us three is aware, no proposition has ever been made looking to "the turning over" of any portion of the clerical force to anybody.

In conclusion, I would only say that we have been obliged in the course of this letter to again and again brand Mr. Parker's statements as false. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVLT.

I was present during the time that the above letter was dictated, and made suggestions during its course, so as to make it absolutely correct, according to my knowledge and with the memoranda, &c., which I had in my possession.

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

I was also present during the preparation of this letter, and assisted with memoranda and other means in refreshing my recollection as to all the facts therein stated, of which I had a personal knowledge, and I believe that the statements therein made are absolutely correct. Without entering into any further discussion, although the subject permits of much greater explanation, I would like to add that at no time have I kept a political register of candidates for promotion and appointment, and as far as I know Commissioner Parker is the only Commissioner who has ever kept or presented at any time detailed information as to the political affiliations of the various candidates, with a view of its use when their "merit" was to be considered.

A. D. ANDREWS.

"The statement was not made public by us," said President Roosevelt last evening. "I am assured it came from Albany. We sent copies to Mr. Lauterbach, Senators Stranahan and Ellsworth, Speaker Fish, and Assemblyman O'Grady, and it was not intended to be made public.

"As to the statement, it speaks for itself. The charge made by Mr. Parker, that I was opposing Republicans and appointing Democrats, is utterly absurd. I never questioned the politics of the men we were going to promote. It made no earthly difference to me what the politics of the men were. In one or two cases I happened to know a man's politics. If a man was a good officer, I was with him, no matter what his politics were. Capt. Sheehan, I know, is a Democrat, but he is a bully officer.

"It may have so happened that more Republicans were promoted than Democrats, but that is because under the previous administration Republicans were kept down. Why, I didn't even know the politics of Officer Tierney, whom I had in my office here, and who was a Corporal in my regiment. To my surprise he told me one day he was a Republican.

"I receive letters constantly charging me with appointing Catholics on the force. Miss Kelly, my stenographer, is a Catholic, and so is Officer Rathgeber, here. That does not make a particle of difference to me, however. It just happens so. I don't care what a man's politics or religion is."

Commissioner Grant declined to discuss the subject, saying the statement was an ample explanation.

WHAT MR. PARKER SAYS.

His Version of the Row in the Police Board.

Commissioner Parker last evening gave out the following statement in reply to the charges of Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant:

For many weeks back, while all sorts of rumors and statements concerning my methods and purposes have been industriously circulated, I have for more than one reason remained—perhaps to my temporary disadvantage—almost absolutely silent to the press touching the reasons for my official action, and the differences which may have arisen among the members of the board.

But as the tendency if not the inevitable consequence and the purpose of Commissioner Roosevelt's letter to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Republican organization, published in this evening's Mail and Express, is to create the impression that in a purely official matter I began an appeal to political feeling while my colleagues remained virtuously indifferent to any such consideration, and, as the said letter extracts from my statements have been garbled with the apparent intent to confirm that impression, I believe some statement from me is called for.

Four proposed promotions out of many (as it happens, two Republicans and two Democrats,) were "held up" according to law by the Chief of Police and myself for what we both considered sufficient reason. That is the extent of the "hold up" which has been so slavishly upheld by Mr. Roosevelt. As to one of them, I signified after investigation to every one of my colleagues more six or seven weeks ago that I no longer objected to his promotion, but, though I said this on several occasions, the Commissioners did not move his promotion, the intention of Mr. Andrews evidently being to create the impression that I was responsible for a general stand-look in promotions, until at length, when I made a public statement, Mr. Andrews was forced to admit that he had declined to act because he did not propose to wait until Parker got ready, and then promote, a line of action which would forbid delaying a promotion for the investigation of any charge, however grave, by a single Commissioner.

The reasons for any one of these delays I do not make public, as they might tend to discredit the officers. The reason for my refusing to vote for Kear has been made public by Mr. Roosevelt, and not by me, and I regret it. The reasons were, in the opinions of both the Chief and myself, sufficient.

But when Mr. Roosevelt found that the fear of his displeasure could neither induce nor compel the Chief of Police or myself to abandon our conscientious opinions touching men, one of whom at least he had personally promised, unknown to either of us, to promote, he, with very little knowledge of all the New-York police evils which had led to the enactment, with universal approbation, of these provisions of the bi-partisan law of last year, directed Commissioner Andrews to draw the emasculating bill which is now pending in the Legislature.

That bill was forwarded to the Legislature with an explanatory letter which I saw first in the hands of newspaper men. Had Mr. Roosevelt submitted either bill or letter to me or Police Commissioner before sending it to Albany he might have learned the arguments against the bill in New-York instead of at the hearing in the Capitol; but of course he had a right to choose the course he took.

What I did and do object to, however, and what was the sole reason of my making any statement, was that, as I learned entirely by accident, both Commissioners Grant and Roosevelt had started in to "work the political end for all it was worth"; that Commissioner Grant had made representations in Republican quarters that more Democrats had been suggested for "acting" positions than Republicans, and that I was the cause of that discrimination; that I was a violent Democrat and would best the Republicans whenever I could, and that it was desirable to pass the bill in order to break my political dead-lock and secure their rights to Republicans.

I also was informed by men whom I believed, that Commissioner Roosevelt had made representations of a similar character to organization men, and that those representations were coupled with others against one of a very specific political nature, and with comprehensive and well defined promises of the great benefits to accrue to the Republican organization if the bill were to pass and I to be put down. I was not, at the time, informed as to whether Commissioner Roosevelt had made these statements personally or by his representative. Remembering his public unintermitted and almost exultant hostility to the Republican organization and its leaders, I could hardly believe he had done so personally, and I soon learned that they were made by his representative, a man whose sole interest in th situation is to advance the personal fortune of one policeman, an aspirant for promotion.

Determined not to suffer the impression that I was using my office for any political or party advantage, and to see through that misapprehension all the advance in police administration neutralized by the passage of a pernicious bill, I at once went to Col. Grant's office and put the question plainly to him as to what had been attributed to him. He admitted that he had said that more Democrats had been advanced than Republicans, but denied having attributed that to me. I asked him how he could make any such statement, and together we made a list which showed just the contrary. I thereupon put it to his honor to immediately correct that impression wherever he had created it, and he promised to do so, and after two or three days he reported to me that he had. He also told me, afterward, that he had since told Commissioner Roosevelt that I felt aggrieved at the impression that had been created, and that he, Col. Grant, told him he thought I was justified in so feeling; that he showed Commissioner Roosevelt the list aforesaid, that Commissioner Roosevelt, upon reading it, grew very much excited, and begged him not to show it to me.

It was then simply as a measure of defense and reply, to correct the false impression given by my colleagues, that I made the statements alluded to in Mr. Roosevelt's letter. I have made no promises; every individual organization and party will have without promises from me precisely what my duty commands, equity and fairness.

The first statement, half charge and half bid, was made by others; my statement was simply a refutation of their charge. It doesn't appear so in Mr. Roosevelt's letter. Do you know why not? Because he has omitted the very start of that statement. He says in his letter that "my typewriter begins: 'Never in the history of the force have Republicans been so largely selected.'" The list below shows this; and these selections, as the list likewise shows, have been almost invariably suggested by Mr. Parker. This was not the beginning of the statement. In front of the words he quotes these: "The insinuation, if not the actual statement, is that Republicans have been passed by and Democrats pushed forward, and this through the agency of Parker. The truth is so different that it should provoke a smile."

Mark the difference. In the very fore front of my statement its reason was set, showing that it had been called forth by a precedent political express plea. In Mr. Roosevelt's letter that reason is entirely suppressed, and the reader is left to infer that I "opened the ball." Again, he says in his letter, which is dated April 10, that he does not know what I mean when I speak in my concluding paragraph about "having the clerical force turned over to any one." That is very strange, considering that I explained it to him at his request coming down in the train from the hearing at Albany the night before.

To the statements I made I adhere. I regret that Commissioner Roosevelt should have seen fit to publish either his statement or mine, but as sportsmen say "the wounded bird flutters," some shaft must have struck deep. His chagrin, long suppressed, has overmastered him. My original offense was to have an opinion and to have maintained it. When rough-shod methods did not cow the Chief of Police or myself indirection was resorted to, and when good fortune informed me of the burrowing that was going on and my plain statement showed the incorrectness of charges and the hollowness of certain promises, the desperate expedient of this publication was adopted.

I have made no selection, whether for designation to "acting" positions or for promotion, save for fitness, and that I have chosen Republicans rather than Democrats certainly does not look like seeking party advantage, but it is because the condition of the force at present has made Republicans the most available material at hand. It was Mr. Roosevelt and not I who initiated the appeal to party, who bowed (by proxy) at the organization shrine, which he had always publicly affected to abhor.

WRECKAGE FOUND OFF BARNEGAT.

A Steamer Plying to West Indies Believed to Have Been Lost.

BOSTON, April 15.—From the description of wreckage passed off Barnegat Light by the schooner William K. Park, Capt. Lake, which has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., it is feared that some steamer plying to the West Indies, either from New-York or Halifax, N. S., has foundered.

Mate Jameson of the William K. Park stated to-day that on the afternoon of April 10, when the vessel was ten miles northeast from Barnegat, wreckage, including fifteen or twenty cases of goods, and a large number of broken boxes was passed. The cases floated lightly in the water, and it was at first supposed they were empty, but one of them drifted close enough to the schooner to enable the crew to reach it by means of a long pole, and it was guided alongside and lifted aboard. The case is about four feet square and the marks, which are very distinct, are as follows:

The letter "D," with the figures 41 underneath, inclosed in a diamond. Underneath the diamond the figures 120, and underneath these figures appeared "Falmouth, Ja." These constitute the private marks of the consignee of the goods at Falmouth, and will doubtless lead to the identification of the vessel in which the goods were shipped. On being opened, the case was found to contain infant's cloth caps and ladies' straw hats.

Mate Jameson states that this sort of cargo would not be carried on a vessel's deck, so that the theory that the cases might have been swept over from the deck of some steamer is not plausible. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that some steamer has gone down. No steamers have been reported missing, but as, frequently, their arrival at West Indian ports is reported by mail only, it might be weeks before a ship would be reported as overdue.

TO CONSOLIDATE POST OFFICES.

The Order Regarding Brooklyn to Take Effect May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day issued the order relating to the consolidation of the Brooklyn offices, which has been delayed for a month owing to the state of affairs in the Senate. The order consolidates the independent offices within the City of Brooklyn, and establishes six carriers and eleven sub-stations, effective May 1, 1896. An additional allowance of $10,700 for clerk hire will be authorized from May 1, 1896, to provide for the stations and sub-stations, as follows:

Station H, (Bath Beach,) one clerk in charge, $800; one clerk, $500—$1,300. Station K, (Blythebourne,) one clerk in charge, $800; one clerk, $600—$1,300. Station L, (Canarsie,) one clerk in charge, $700; one clerk, $500—$1,200. Station M, (Coney Island,) one Superintendent, $1,000; one clerk, $500—$1,500. Station N, (Fort Hamilton,) one clerk in charge, $800; one clerk, $500—$1,300. Station O, (Sheepshead Bay,) one clerk in charge, $800; one clerk, $500—$1,300.

Sub-Stations.—Sub-Station No. 51, (Bay Ridge,) clerk in charge, $300; Sub-Station No. 52, (West Brooklyn,) clerk in charge, $400; Sub-Station No. 53, (Lefferts Park,) clerk in charge, $200; Sub-Station No. 54, (Van Pelt Manor,) clerk in charge, $300; Sub-Station No. 55, (Bensonhurst,) clerk in charge, $300; Sub-Station No. 56, (Gravesend Beach,) clerk in charge, $200; Sub-Station No. 57, (Gravesend,) clerk in charge, $200; Sub-Station No. 58, (Lawnwood,) clerk in charge, $200; Sub-Station No. 59, (Flatlands,) clerk in charge, $300; Sub-Station No. 60, (Vanderveer,) clerk in charge, $200; Sub-Station No. 61, (Fort Hamilton,) clerk in charge, $200. Total, $10,700.

Under civil service rules, the Postmasters of the consolidated offices are drawn into the classified civil service, and are eligible for appointment to any position in the Brooklyn office.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Frederick A. Merrick's Tragedy Caused by Jealousy.

Frederick A. Merrick shot and killed his wife, Ida, and then committed suicide in their apartments in the Bellair flathouse, at 70 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The murder and suicide, it is said, were due to extreme jealousy on the part of the husband. Merrick was so jealous of his wife that he objected to her going to visit her friends, and for several weeks he had a private detective following her.

The Merrick family consisted of husband, wife, and a five-and-a-half-year-old boy, Freddie. Miss Mary Hanlon of Reading, Penn., was visiting the Merricks. Mr. and Mrs. Merrick occupied a room off the front parlor, and Miss Hanlon and the child occupied a room at the rear of the flat.

Miss Hanlon says she was awakened at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a pistol shot. She sat up in the bed. Another shot was fired, and on looking through the flat she saw Merrick walking into the front parlor. A third shot was fired. Miss Hanlon ran into the front room, and saw Mr. Merrick lying upon the floor with a revolver in his hand. She screamed and alarmed the other tenants of the house. A policeman who was passing was also called.

Mrs. Merrick, it was found, had been shot twice—once in the forehead, and once in the chest. She had been shot while she was in bed, and while attempting to get out of the bed she fell to the floor, dead. Merrick shot himself in the right temple. He stood before a small mirror while shooting himself.

The detective that had been following Mrs. Merrick reported to her husband Tuesday that she had visited her sister at 1,017 Putnam Avenue, had left there with a strange man, and had entered a house on Broadway.

Merrick and his wife were married about six years ago. They lived apart for two years, and became reconciled only last Fall. They formerly lived on Seventh Avenue, this city, and moved to the house where the tragedy took place two weeks ago.

Merrick, who was twenty-nine years old, was a salesman for the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, this city. His father is a wealthy jeweler in St. Louis.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAINTINGS.

To be Disposed of by Ortgies & Co. on Monday, April 20.

By order of Malcom R. Lawrence, assignee, Ortgies & Co. will sell, at the temporary art rooms, 306 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, a stock of oil paintings, formerly owned by the dealer, C. Reynolds of 286 Fifth Avenue. These, it is stated, will be sold without reserve on the evening of Monday, April 20, and following nights, at 8 o'clock, Robert Somerville being the auctioneer.

It is announced that the pictures have been purchased from such foreign dealers as Thomas McLean, Wallis & Son, Hollender & Cremetti, Th. Richardson, Arthur Tooth & Sons, all of London, England, and Tedescos Brothers and E. Leroy & Co. of Paris. The sale will be continued April 21 and 22.

The catalogue contains many important names, among them being men both modern and ancient. There are Leon Richet, A. Siefert, E. Courtois, H. Leluger, B. Galopre, A. Harpignie, Ad. Montemezzo, E. Raymond, K. Gampenreiter, R. Gallon, A. Schroeder, Hahn, Georg, Guido Sighriste, and G. Groegaert.

Corcos, a popular painter of women, is here; Hillingford, with "An Incident of Waterloo"; Verboekhoven, with "Sypia," and Madrazo, with "La Toilette." Eugene Lambert has the "Trio"; Paul Vernon some "Oriental Singers." A marine is by Th. Weber. Pinchart has "Hers," and Miralles one of his clever Parisian sketches of the Grand Hotel. There are many early Englishmen in the catalogue, among them the names of Beechy, Constable, Kneller, Re

"L. A. W." CIRCUIT MEETS

CYCLE RACING TO BEGIN IN CALIFORNIA ON FRIDAY, MAY 1.

An Alleged Rule Relating to Amateurs, Which Has Recently Been Widely Circulated, Found to Have No Place in the League's Racing Laws—Another List of Sanctions and Additional Recruits for the Professional Class.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The most important announcement made in this week's bulletin of the Racing Board is the line of the National circuit. The opening meeting will be held in Oakland, Cal., on May 1, and the closing one in Washington, on Oct. 17. The first circuit meet in New-York State is scheduled for Aug. 20, at Niagara Falls. New-York City is down for a circuit meet on Sept. 19. The circuit route is as follows:

Place.	Date Assigned.
Oakland, Cal.	May 1
Santa Rosa, Cal.	May 2
San José, Cal.	May 9
San Francisco, Cal.	May 16
Santa Monica, Cal.	May 23
Phoenix, Ariz.	May 30
Tucson, Ariz.	June 1
El Paso, Texas.	June 3
San Antonio, Texas.	June 6
Laredo, Texas.	June 8
Houston, Texas.	June 10
New-Orleans, La.	June 12
Little Rock, Ark.	June 16
St. Louis, Mo.	June 20
Kansas City, Mo.	June 23
Peoria, Ill.	June 25, 26, 27
Galesburg, Ill.	July 1
Davenport, Iowa.	July 2
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 4
Appleton, Wis.	July 9
Chicago, Ill.	July 11
Battle Creek, Mich.	July 14
Detroit, Mich.	July 17, 18
Toledo, Ohio.	July 21, 22
Lima, Ohio.	July 25
Springfield, Ohio.	July 28
Dayton, Ohio.	Aug. 1
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 3
Evansville, Ind.	Aug. 5
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 7, 8
Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 10, 15
Erie, Penn.	Aug. 18
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Aug. 20
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 20
Little Falls, N. Y.	Aug. 25
Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1, 3
Waltham, Mass.	Sept. 5
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 7
Keene, N. H.	Sept. 9
Bridgeport, Conn.	Sept. 12
Meriden, Conn.	Sept. 15
New-York City, N. Y.	Sept. 19
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 22
Plainfield, N. J.	Sept. 24
Trenton, N. J.	Oct. 1
Philadelphia, Penn.	Oct. 3
Reading, Penn.	Oct. 6
Wilkesbarre, Penn.	Oct. 10
Washington, D. C.	Oct. 17

A rule to the following effect has been quite generously quoted as part of the League of American Wheelmen racing rules:

Any cyclist ceases to be an amateur by riding after April, 1896, in any bicycle race upon any make of bicycle offered for sale or manufactured in any factory, store, or other place of business in which he is employed in any capacity whatsoever.

There is no such rule in the racing rules, and it is not intended that there shall be this year. Clause F of the Amateur Rule in the League of American Wheelmen constitution provides that any racing man employed in a cycle establishment, may, by vote of the Racing Board, be transferred to the professional class. This does not mean that the board will make wholesale transfers of such employes, but that it may use its discretion in transferring racing employes against whom it may be impossible to obtain other evidence, and by whom the board may believe that advantages are received contrary to the spirit of amateur definition.

Sanctions Granted—July 3 and 4, Capital City Cycling Club, Springfield, Mass.; July 3, 8, and 4, Dayton Bicycle Club, Dayton, Ohio; April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, Nashville Coliseum Company, Nashville, Tenn.; May 29, Purdue Athletic Union, Lafayette, Ind.; May 30, Mahoning Cycle Club, Youngstown, Ohio; July 4, Boonton Athletic Cycle Club, Boonton, N. J.; May 9, Harvard Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.; June 17, Massachusetts Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.; July 4, Massachusetts Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.; Aug. 1, Massachusetts Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.; June 3, Monadnock Cycle Club, Keene, N. H.; July 4, the Silver Wheelmen, Denver, Col.

Declared Professionals—Edward Eisenhart, Mulberry, Ind., under Clause A; O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, own request; G. M. Hooper, Springfield, Tenn., by vote of Racing Board; W. S. Pearson, Nashville, Tenn., by vote of Racing Board; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLART LED THEM ALL.

He Makes a Great Mileage Record and Gets a "B. B. C." Gold Medal.

The remarkable showing made by the "mileage fiends" of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in the annual contest which closed on the first of the present month has caused general talk among cyclers throughout the metropolitan district. Allart's record beats that made by Shadbolt three years ago by about 1,000 miles. Medals and bars for mileage records for the year have been presented as follows:

	Mileage.
Allart, gold medal.	16,172
E. H. Walker, silver medal.	7,507
Richt, four bars.	6,530
W. R. Scrimgeour, four bars.	6,015
Bach, two bars.	5,102
Borland, three bars.	4,732
Goetz, two bars.	3,872
Green, two bars.	3,458
Ward, medal and one bar.	3,439
Sailer, medal and one bar.	3,282
H. Crandall, two bars.	3,136
Ferguson, two bars.	3,022
Denning, two bars.	3,136
W. E. Edgerley, two bars.	3,040
Balmanno, medal and one bar.	3,029
J. H. Hobby, medal.	3,018
A. C. Scrimgeour, one bar.	2,793
Bradley, medal.	2,670
Malmar, one bar.	2,558
Furst, medal.	2,505
Rogers, medal.	2,500
E. Melvin, medal.	2,425
Stebbins, one bar.	2,391
French, one bar.	2,150
Sandhusen, medal.	2,121
Sheffield, medal.	2,109
Fuller, one bar.	1,964
Clark, medal.	1,930
Beach, medal.	1,769
H. W. Norton, medal.	1,774
Crowell, medal.	1,665
Fiske, medal.	1,675
Tongue, medal.	1,668
Van Doren, medal.	1,611
R. E. Williamson, medal.	1,535
Gaul, medal.	1,535

Late on Tuesday night Allart rode from Brooklyn to Yonkers and back, and then down the Coney Island cycle path as far as Howe's. He hopes to cover 20,000 miles during the ensuing twelve months. The club's total mileage for the year foots up to 127,351 miles.

Murphy Challenges Sanger.

Charles M. Murphy, the professional racing man, has deposited $100 with The American Wheelman to bind a match race between himself and Walter C. Sanger of Milwaukee. Murphy's challenge calls for a series of three races for a purse of from $500 to $1,000, the races to take place within sixty days after May 30. Murphy is in training at Savannah, and Sanger is expected to arrive there in a short time.

Officers of the Otis Club.

The Otis Bicycle Club of Yonkers has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Lawrence Greene; Vice President—Max Grosse; Secretary—Henry Lansberg; Treasurer—Charles S. Burnham; Captain—George Klein; Color Bearer—Samuel Hunt; Bugler—Richard Jakel. They have about sixty members, and the club is in a flourishing condition.

Triangle's Officers Installed.

The newly elected officers of the Triangle Wheelmen were installed last night at a meeting held in the west parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association on Twenty-third Street. They were: Treasurer—W. H. Utz; Captain—C. H. Hildebrandt; First Lieutenant—D. Whyte; Second Lieutenant—W. W. Gilmore; Third Lieutenant—H. Bucher. No President or Secretary has been chosen as yet.

The power to appoint these two officials lies with the Athletic Committee of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. At the election held recently F. Hildebrandt and C. Peters were recommended to the Athletic Committee for President and Secretary by the wheelmen. The Athletic Committee ignored the wishes of the cyclists and selected W. H. Rusch for President and James F. Guest for Secretary. They have resigned, however, and now the committee is reconsidering its action.

The most important action taken last night was the adoption of resolutions thanking the Athletic Committee for setting aside a section of the main hall in the association building for the use of the club. The members now have excellent quarters. Accommodation is provided for 200 wheels. The membership of the club at the present time is seventy-two.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

Fast Work by Tandem Teams.

CORONADO, Cal., April 15.—There was more riding of a sensational nature at the Coronado track to-day. Had Kiser held to pace this morning, the world's half-mile-record would have been his. Two tandem teams, Dow and Parker to the quarter, and Randall and Schefski clear through, paced, and the latter team finished in 0:47 3-5, a wonderful performance, the tandem record being 0:50 and the single 0:48. Another trial will be made to-morrow.

Randall and Schefski, the tandem team, paced 100 yards, unpaced the balance of the distance, did 0:31 2-5 for the third, lowering the record of Crooks and Weinig made at Independence, Oct. 10, 1895. Staver and Weinsett, another tandem team, rode two-thirds of a mile unpaced, doing 1:12 3-5, a cut of 3 1-5 seconds from the record of Titus and Cabanne, made at Denver, Aug. 17, 1894.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Col. Waring denies the published report that he met with an accident while riding his bicycle on Tuesday. He says he merely slipped. He contemplates increasing his force of wheeling Inspectors at once, believing they can accomplish more work with better results than by going around afoot. Asked if he intended to do anything to abate the street sprinkling nuisance, he said that his department had nothing to do in that matter, the work being done by contract.

—Local wheelmen besieged the office of Chief Consul Potter in the Vanderbilt Building yesterday for news about the Armstrong Baggage bill. Each was anxious to find out if the Governor had signed the document making it a law. Interest in the bill seems to be spreading. It was reported yesterday that a large party of railroad men left early in the day for Albany to endeavor to persuade the Governor not to give the bill his approval.

—The Duplex bicycles, manufactured by R. H. Wolff & Co., are becoming very popular, judging by the recent sales. Several of them were seen on the Boulevard last week, and they created much favorable comment.

—"Sam" Seifeld of this city is the first man to enter for the Irvington-Millburn handicap, which should be the biggest and best road race in this part of the country on Decoration Day.

—The country roads just at present do not appeal very strongly to cyclists. They are deep in dust, but otherwise in a fair condition.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen will have their annual dinner on Wednesday evening, April 29.

—The new road books of the New-York Division will be ready for delivery about May 1.

—The membership of the league is growing at the rate of 100 new members a day.

TRAINERS GET TO WORK.

Busy Times Among Horsemen at the Local Race Courses.

With the change of weather this week trainers of thoroughbreds have begun to take courage and give their charges some hard work to sweat them out preparatory to the genuine work for the big races, which begin at the Westchester Racing Association's track on May 16. The weather has put the trainers back considerably, and what should take at least six weeks to do well is to be crowded hurriedly into four, or five at most. So from early morning until well along in the afternoon several tracks about here are pretty well crowded with racers at sweating work. This will be the case until about the time for opening the Aqueduct track, on May 4, by which time hard work with the high-class horses will be begun to key them up for their stake engagements.

Ben Brush, the crack of M. F. Dwyer's string, who has been having a special preparation for the Kentucky Derby, is further advanced in his conditioning than any horse in this vicinity, and yesterday morning worked a mile and an eighth in 2:04 very easily and cleverly. Mr. Dwyer will ship him to Kentucky with Harry Reed and his other horses next Saturday. Ben Brush is generally referred to as a little horse, and it will probably surprise even well-informed horsemen to learn that the horse weighed 1,040 pounds a couple of days ago, and is 76 inches girth measure, which is even more than Lamplighter, usually referred to as a big horse, measured at the same age. That will put an end to the talk about the Dwyer mainstay being a "little" horse.

Aside from that move of Ben Brush, nothing of consequence was done at the Coney Island tracks. "Billy" Lakeland had Counter Tenor, Hornpipe, Emma C., King Arthur II., all of which are entered for the Brooklyn Handicap, and Ajax all out on the Brighton Beach track for some long sweating work, and got the animals into a proper perspiration before he sent them back to the stables. Ajax promised to become a phenomenal steeplechaser, but a few days ago, when he seemed to have acquired a thorough liking for the game, he began to show objections to it, and now he balks and acts sour whenever he sees a hurdle, and absolutely refuses to negotiate the jumps, all of which is discouraging to his trainer and his popular owner, Col. Ruppert. The work of Counter Tenor is very pleasing to the Colonel, however, as he worked a mile and an eighth on Tuesday in 2:06 and seems to be coming on finely under Lakeland's handling.

John E. Madden has sent on from Kentucky a string of about a dozen horses, which are now quartered at Morris Park. "Johnny" will practically desert the trotters this year for the thoroughbreds unless he manages to sell out his stable, which he is liable to do if he finds a good customer.

To-day the exodus of racing men and racing speculators will begin, Washington being their objective point, as the races begin there on Saturday. The outlook is for some rarely good sport there. The stables of August Belmont, J. J. McCafferty, and W. S. Burch, (who also has the Broad Hollow Stable horses of E. D. Morgan and Thomas Hitchcock,) which have been on the grounds for some time, have been joined by those of the Brookdale Stable, whose horses are trained by James Rowe and will be ridden by Clayton; W. C. Daly, the Erie Stable, G. W. Newton, and a few others from this city, and those of A. H. & D. H. Morris, so that there is plenty of material for racing. H. D. Crickmore, clerk of the scales, has gone to Washington to remain until the close of the meeting, and a party of something like 100 will go down by to-night's trains.

AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE SALES.

A Consignment of Promise from Chicago to be Offered To-day.

The regular weekly sale was on at the American Horse Exchange yesterday, and prices improved a little over those of Tuesday. Two shapely chestnuts headed a consignment from the old Buck Stock Farm, Roslyn, L. I., and they set the market going to the tune of $600. This proved to be the top figure of the afternoon, next to it being $400, paid for a pair of mares from Easton, Penn.; another cross-matched couple going for the same amount when the small lots were offered.

W. D. Grand, who was in the auctioneer's pulpit, feels greatly pleased over the prospects for the sale of the choice consignment from W. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago. There are twenty-eight all-around goers in this collection, eighteen of them to be disposed of in pairs. They were exhibited last evening under the electric light, and a large crowd of local fanciers attended. First on the list of these showy steppers to come under the hammer this afternoon is X Ray, a bay gelding, with a mixture of trotting and running blood. He is heralded as one of the few perfect horses in the country, and is expected to bring a substantial sum. The sale begins at 2 P. M. to-day. Following is a summary of the best prices yesterday:

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

Highland Burns, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Highlander, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, both by Highland Grey; Randolph Guggenheimer, New-York City.	$600
Fanny, b. m., 1889, 15 hands, and Betty, b. m., 1890, 15.1 hands, both by Ultimus, dam Mary Rynders, by Aberdeen; M. T. Ware, Boston.	400
Captain, b. g., 1888, 15.3 hands, by Ultimus, dam Dolly, by Gill's Vermont, and Royer, b. g., 1888, 15.3 hands, breeding untraced; T. Gordon, Jr., New-York City.	340
Frank, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Ultimus—Miss Burnside, by Joe Stover; M. T. Ware	190
Captain, b. g., 1889, 15.3 hands, breeding unknown; Central Park Riding Academy, New-York City.	115
Tom, b. g., 1891, and Jerry, ch. g., 1890, both 15.2½ hands, and breeding unknown; P. Moloney, New-York City.	200
Grey Bird, gr. g., 1890, and Bonny Boy, b. g., 1889, both 15.1 hands, and breeding unknown; Menendez & Palmer, New-York City.	400
Billy, br. g., 1888, 15.2 hands, breeding unknown; Central Park Riding Academy.	127.50
Tom, gr. g., 1889, and Jerry, ch. g., 1888, both 15.3 hands, and breeding unknown; T. Keir, Boston, Mass.	260

THE DERBY FAVORITE WON.

Mr. Lorillard's Two Starters at Newmarket Were Unplaced.

LONDON, April 15.—Interest in the races at the Newmarket Craven meeting here to-day centred in the race for the Column Produce Stakes, for three-year-olds, over the Rowley mile—one mile and eleven yards—as Leopold de Rothschild's splendid colt St. Frusquin, the son of St. Simon and Isabel, and already a favorite at 3 to 1 for the Derby, was a starter. The race proved an easy victory for him, Prince Soltykoff's South Australian running second, and Lord Hindlip's Brechin third. There were three other starters.

Pierre Lorillard was the only American whose colors were seen at the races to-day, Mr. Croker's Sir Excess failing to appear for the Babraham Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, for which he was handicapped at 122 pounds. This was won by Prince Soltykoff's Satiety filly Sati, 4 years, with M. Aumont's Dormeuse, 5 years, second, and Lord Derby's Dingie Boy, 4 years, third.

Pierre Lorillard's filly Pigeon Wing, by Sensation-Breeze, ran unplaced in the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate, which was won by Leopold de Rothschild's Brag colt, Brigg, with E. C. Clayton's Galopin-Dissipation filly Fast, second, and T. H. Gordito's Lowland Chief gelding Gordito third. There were thirteen starters in the race.

Mr. Lorillard's gelding Lamerock, by Sensation-Lizzie Cox, ran unplaced in the race for the Two-Year-Old Plate of 500 sovereigns, which was won by Lord Rosebery's Enthusiast-Argument filly Harangue—one of the best-named fillies in Great Britain—with Sir J. Blundell Maple's Saraband colt Sardine second, and Sir R. W. Griffith's Necromancer colt Confusion third. There were fifteen horses in the race.

Horse Show at Durland's.

The horse show at Durland's Academy April 27 to May 2 promises to eclipse all previous exhibitions by the New-York Spring Horse Show Association. Entries for the show will be received up to Tuesday noon April 21 instead of April 18, as at first announced. The boxes will be sold at auction this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

WATSON BACK FROM ENGLAND.

He Brings the Secret of the English Stroke for Harvard Oarsmen.

Robert C. Watson, coach of the Harvard crew, returned from his trip to England, whither he went to study the English stroke and see the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, on the Teutonic yesterday. He went at once to the Grand Central Station, and took a train for Fitchburg, Mass., with Adams Crocker, an old Harvard athlete, who was a passenger on the same steamer.

It was impossible to get from Mr. Watson any statement as to his intentions about the future with the Harvard oarsmen, or as to whether he will approve of Mumford's plan to Faulknerize the stroke of the crimson oarsmen. Fresh from the scene of the big race, however, it is fair to presume that he will try to teach the oarsmen some of the tricks of the English collegians as to stroke, and that pretty blade work is not all that is necessary to good and successful oarsmanship.

In this connection it may be as well to reveal what the Cornell boys are trying to keep a secret; that is, that the Courtney stroke, to which they have pinned their faith for so long, has been abandoned. The crew, under the leadership of Capt. Freeman, is now pulling a much longer and slower stroke than they ever rowed before. It is the English stroke as they saw it at Henley, with a few Courtney improvements, of course, but still very nearly the stroke that Yale has used successfully for so many years. This will be the stroke used when the crew get down to hard work for the intercollegiate regatta of June next.

The general understanding is that unless Mr. Watson is thrown overboard entirely by the Harvard athletic management, he will try to teach the Harvard men the Cambridge stroke as it was taught him while abroad.

Daly Wins at Cushion Carroms.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—The third cushion-carrom game in the second series of the international billiard match, which was played to-night in Bumstead Hall, was between Maurice Daly, the ex-champion, and Albert Garnier, the champion of Belgium, Garnier is an adept at this class of play, and the large number of spectators present took the liveliest interest in every shot that he made. Both men were in good form, and the ivories were sent whirling round the table, in a number of innings, recording brilliant plays. Daly was the winner, going out in the seventy-fourth inning, the final score being: Daly, 300; Garnier, 256.

The highest runs were Daly, 24; Garnier, 24, and the averages were, Daly, 4 4-74; Garnier, 3 84-74.

AGAINST FOREIGN-BUILT YACHTS.

A Bill Introduced in Congress That Will Protect American Designers.

Representative Sereno E. Payne of this State has introduced a bill in Congress that will put a stop to yachtsmen buying foreign-built yachts and bringing them to this country and flying the American flag. It is to amend an existing law regulating the privileges extended to foreign yachts. Yachts belonging to any regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to those of the United States may use United States ports without entering or clearing at the Custom House or paying tonnage tax. The last sentence of the new measure says: "The privileges conferred are not to extend to yachts built outside of the country and owned, chartered, or used by citizens of the United States."

Four big steam yachts are now being built in England. They are for Ogden Goelet, Eugene Higgins, A. J. Drexel, and Robert Goelet. Another one that was completed early this year was the Arcturus, for Rutherford Stuyvesant. These five yachts will cost considerably more than $1,000,000, and the designers and builders here claim that that sum should have been spent here, and that the work could have been done here just as well as in the British yards, and for about the same price.

During the last few years several large yachts have been imported from England. Among these are W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror, E. D. Morgan's May, Amzi L. Barber's Sapphire, formerly Cleopatra; the Margarita, formerly Cleopatra, brought over by A. J. Drexel, and recently sold by him; the Star of the Sea, brought over for A. J. Cassatt; A. V. Armour's Ituna, brought over by E. D. Morgan, and sold by him; E. N. Dickerson's Nooya, E. M. Brown's Sylvia, Mrs. John R. Fell's Barracouta, John Taylor Lord's Queen Mab, Perry Belmont's Satanella, F. G. D'Hauteville's Zara, and the Hermione, brought over last year for Robert Goelet.

A. Cary Smith, the well-known designer, recently condemned the practice of wealthy yachtsmen going to England for their yachts. He said: "Yachtsmen claim that good yachts cannot be built in this country. Some of the yachts built here have been failures, but that is because those who have ordered them have gone to shipbuilders for their yachts and then they have complained because their boats have not been as natty as some of the British boats. If they would let a yacht designer get out their plans and look after their bates here, I think we on this side of the Atlantic could do just as well as they do on the other. But they won't do that here. Instead they go to a yacht designer on the other side and let him design their boats. We can turn out boats just as quickly as they can abroad, and very nearly as cheap. I think that the American yachts designed by yacht designers are just as good as the British boats. It seems absurd that America, the country that has had the champion yachts for years, should go to England, the country that has been trying to win the championship trophy, the America's Cup, for yachts."

Another designer said: "It seems unfair that American yachtsmen should patronize foreign brains and foreign labor for their vessels when they can do just as well here. These imported yachts are not even obliged to comply with our inspection laws or employ licensed officers, yet they sail under the American flag. This new bill, if it becomes a law, will place Americans under the necessity of patronizing American designers and shipyards if they wish to own American yachts, and it will also make them amenable to American laws."

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A. J. Drexel Arrives from Glasgow.

A. J. Drexel arrived yesterday on the steamship Teutonic. He has been to the other side to see his new yacht, Margarita, which is now being built from designs by G. L. Watson at Glasgow. Mr. Drexel will return to Scotland in a few days with two friends to bring his new boat to this country. Capt. C. H. Grant, who recently resigned from the command of the American Line steamer New-York, is to have charge of the new yacht. It is said his salary will be $5,000 a year. The Margarita is a twin-screw boat of 1,350 tons.

PARK NATIONAL WINS AGAIN.

They Are Now Well Ahead in the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tourney.

Five teams appeared to roll games in the bank clerks' tournament at Thumann's alleys last evening. The banks represented were Bank of America, Citizen's Savings, Mechanics' National, Southern National, and National Park.

The first game, between the Citizens' Savings and Mechanics' National, was an easy win for the Citizens' boys. The final score was Citizens' 754, Mechanics' 612.

Mechanics' National were again beaten by the Bank of America. The two defeats put the Mechanics' at the bottom of the list, with very little chance of improving their position in the tournament, which ends on April 29.

The last game of the evening was between National Park and Southern National, with the latter at a disadvantage, as but four men rolled. The first-mentioned have a decided lead in the tournament, and it looks as though they would get home first, as they continue to win, in spite of the best efforts of their opponents. Their five beat the Southern four, of course, quite handily, the final score being Park 745, Southern National 466. Farris (Park) tallied three strikes and seven spares, with a total of 205, a most creditable score. The following are the summaries:

CITIZENS'.				MECHANICS'.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Schroeder	3	5	178	Roggie	2	1	100
Schulze	2	6	156	Burnett	0	2	88
Lahm	1	4	119	Raymond	3	2	143
P. Bever	3	2	143	Latham	3	2	137
E. Bever	2	5	158	Walker	0	6	144
Total	11	22	754	Total	8	13	612

FRAMES.

Citizens'	88	179	255	316	380	471	543	601	672	754
Mechanics'	80	166	227	272	333	375	445	491	550	612

Scorers—E. H. Lehm and W. H. Wylie. Umpire—W. H. Grant. Averages—Citizens', 150 4-5; Mechanics', 122 2-5.

BANK OF AMERICA.				MECHANICS'.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	1	4	137	Reggie	0	3	89
Kruger	0	4	118	Burnett	4	1	130
Jennings	2	4	142	Raymond	3	1	130
St. John	2	4	145	Latham	2	3	138
Craft	3	2	147	Walker	1	3	125
Total	8	18	689	Total	10	11	612

FRAMES.

B'k America.	86	152	224	291	344	396	461	549	625	689
Mechanics'	70	141	184	246	315	371	430	490	531	612

Averages—Bank of America, 137 4-5; Mechanics', 122 2-5. Scorers—B. H. Grout and W. H. Wylie. Umpire—C. J. Archer.

PARK NATIONAL.				SOUTHERN NAT'L.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	2	6	108	Hall	3	1	122
Major	3	3	137	Ver Valen.	0	5	124
Braisted	0	4	113	Hanken	0	4	108
Miller	1	3	122	Johnson	1	2	112
Farris	3	7	205				
Total	9	23	745	Total	4	12	466

FRAMES.

Park Nat'l	71	136	194	268	356	418	502	590	671	745
Southern Nat.	51	100	154	199	237	291	344	387	433	466

Averages—Park Bank, 149; Southern National, 116 2-4. Scorers—C. F. Block, J. I. Smith. Umpire—W. H. Burnett.

TO RUN ACROSS COUNTRY.

Many Entries for the New-York Athletic Club Handicap.

The cross-country handicap run of the New-York Athletic Club, to be held on Saturday next, at 6 P. M., from Fort George, has called forth a generous entry from metropolitan athletes.

A more picturesque course could not have been selected, the country in the vicinity being especially adapted for cross-country running, and an easy five miles is promised by those who will map out the course, which will probably be the same as used by the Suburbans and Columbias in 1892.

A glance at the entries will show those sterling "milers," Orton and Hjertberg, on scratch and fifteen seconds, respectively, while "Charlie" Kilpatrick, the international half-mile champion, is placed on the minute mark.

The following is the list of entries and handicaps: G. W. Orton, New-York A. C., scratch; E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey A. C., 0:15; C. H. Kilpatrick, New-York A. C., 1:00; W. A. De Podesta, New Manhattan A. C., 1:00; J. H. Smith, Catholic Club, Jersey City, 1:30; A. M. Remington, New-York A. C., 1:30; H. Gray, 1:30, and J. W. Rumpf, 2:00, St. George's A. C.; T. G. McGirr, De Sales A. C., Philadelphia, 2:15; A. L. Fitzpatrick, Institute A. C., 2:15; T. J. Reilly, Hadon Harriers, Dublin, 2:30; A. G. Whitelaw, Finchley Harriers, 2:30; T. B. Gannon, 2:45, and P. Mackay, 2:45, N. W. S. A. C.; L. Leibgold, New-Jersey A. C., 2:45; J. J. Burke, New-Jersey A. C., 2:45; E. Baynes, Suburban Harriers, 2:45; J. J. Storm, San Remo F. B. C.; A. R. Tomlinson, New-York A. C., 2:45; H. Kohler, N. W. S. A. C., 2:50; E. Estoppey, Jr., Mount Vernon, 3:00; W. R. Yard, New-York A. C., 3:00; M. Regan, N. W. S. A. C., 3:00; E. J. Keane, New-York A. C., 3:15; C. Clancy, Harlem Branch H, 3:15; A. B. Dalby, New-York A. C., 3:15; M. S. Fost, Harlem Branch H, 3:15; W. Swaim, St. Francis Xavier's College, 3:15; M. A. Gebhard, N. W. S. A. C., 3:30; M. Wherle, N. W. S. A. C., 3:30; A. McIntosh, N. W. S. A. C., 3:30; H. R. Kingsley, New-York A. C., 3:30; G. G. Winship, New-York A. C., 3:30; E. Thorpe, New-York A. C., 3:30; F. H. Cole, Fourth Regiment A. A., 3:30; W. A. Whyte, Fourth Regiment A. A., 3:30; H. S. Lyons, New-York A. C., 3:30; John Reynolds, B. R. A. C., 3:30; J. F. O'Brien, Institute A. C., 3:30; W. E. Grady, Young Men's Catholic Union, 3:30; J. S. Foster, New-York A. C., 3:30; W. J. Schwertfucher, Institute A. C., 3:30; A. H. Abels, Harlem Branch H, 3:30; D. Huntington, Harlem Branch H., 3:30; A. H. Walsh, St. George's A. C., 3:30; F. Walsh, St. Francis Xavier's College, 3:30; Robert Culhane, St. Francis Xavier's College, 3:30; D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C., 3:30; J. Forst, Xavier A. C., 3:30; G. P. Silvester, Harlem Branch H., 3:30; C. D. Upington, New-Rochelle A. C., 3:45; William Buch, Pastime A. C., 3:45; J. P. Shannon, Xavier A. C., 3:45; J. Greer, N. W. S. A. C., 3:45; H. Obertubbesing, 4:00, and J. G. Champion, 4:00, N. W. S. A. C.; F. J. McLeavy, St. Michael's A. C., 4:00; H. Eggleston, Pastime A. C., 4:00; L. Irving, Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 4:00; A. J. Wilkinson, Metropolitan Harriers, Dublin, 4:00; H. B. Sargent, Pastime A. C., 4:00; H. Youngel, St. George's A. C., 4:00; F. J. V. Delaney, Xavier A. A., 4:00; B. H. Brook, Polytechnic Preparatory, 4:00; James Steen, San Remo F. B. C., 4:00; J. A. McAvoy, Xavier A. A., 4:00; W. L. Metz, Clipper A. C., 4:15; J. H. Bainton, St. Francis Xavier's A. A., 4:30; M. McCarthy, St. Francis Xavier's A. A., 4:30; A. Timoney, St. Francis Xavier's A. A., 4:30; J. Barrett, St. Francis Xavier's A. A., 4:30; J. Connor, 4:30, and E. McNulty, St. Francis Xavier's A. A., 4:30; H. H. Baxter, New-York A. C., 4:30; M. P. Halpin, New-York A. C., 4:30; J. Hartigan, St. Francis Xavier's A. A., 5:00; R. R. Mamlock, Dauntless R. C., 5:00.

Princeton, 8; Lafayette, 1.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15.—Princeton defeated Lafayette here to-day by the score of 8 to 1. Both teams played a very steady game, Princeton's superiority being in her batting. Lafayette secured but one hit off Aitman, that being a home run by Barclay. The fielding of both teams was exceptionally good, Lafayette making but one error and Princeton none. Score:

Princeton	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0—8
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Batteries—For Princeton, Aitman and Graham; for Lafayette, Dreistock and Barclay.

Buffalo, 7; Cornell, 4.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 15.—Cornell played her first baseball game of the season to-day with the Buffalo team. The Ithacans did good work in fielding, but were weak in batting. The score:

Buffalo	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—7
Cornell	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Hits—Buffalo, 11; Cornell, 7. Errors—Buffalo, 3; Cornell, 3. Batteries—Gaffney, Roach, Stortzett, and Smith; Blair, Young, and Cobb.

Lehigh, 20; Rutgers, 8.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 15.—Lehigh defeated Rutgers here to-day by the score of 20 to 8. Score by innings:

Lehigh	1	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	8—20
Rutgers	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0—8

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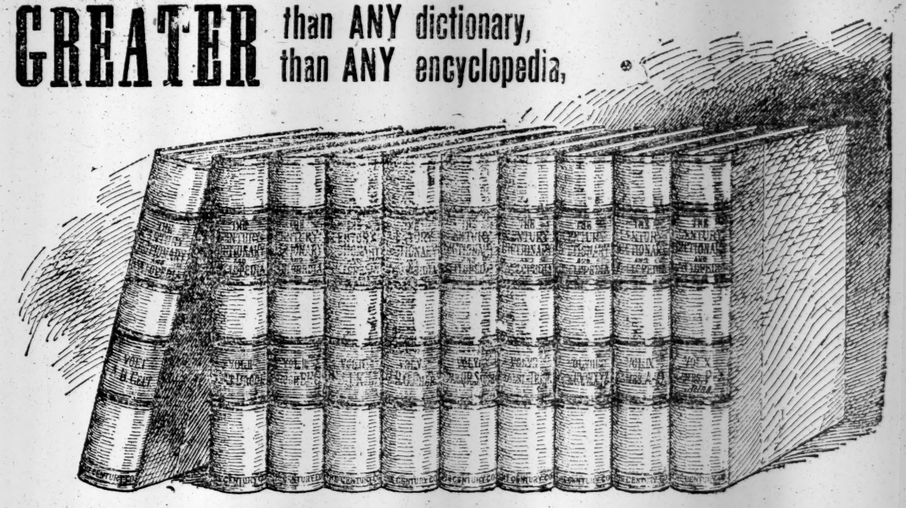

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15.
DORIS'S GAIETY—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Two Orphans—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Rosenkranz und Guelderstern—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN — Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Portland 3:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Word—8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—Matinée.

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Three Forms for Garbage Contracts.

The Board of Estimate yesterday gave its approval to the three forms of contracts drawn up by the Corporation Counsel for the final disposition of the city's ashes and other refuse. One form will call for bids for the final disposition of ashes, garbage, and all other refuse as a whole; another form will be for ashes and other rubbish not garbage, and the third will be for garbage disposition alone. The bids will be opened on April 27 at noon.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1896.
3 A. M.	42	66	66
6 A. M.	42	64	63
9 A. M.	47	70	67
12 M.	48	73	73
4 P. M.	49	70	74
6 P. M.	49	66	72
9 P. M.	46	63	68
12 P. M.	46	66	66

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 68.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 70.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....49.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warm Southerly Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REACHING FOR THE BRIDGE.

It is less than twenty days since the proposition was put forth in behalf of the elevated railroads of Brooklyn for a lease of the railroad tracks of the present New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to one of the corporations operating such elevated railroads. When on Tuesday the Senate Committee at Albany gave a hearing on a bill providing for such a lease, refused postponement for a further hearing, and agreed to report the bill favorably at once, the measure had been introduced less than a week, and few people knew more about it than the bare fact that it had been introduced. Only one side was really heard by the committee, and that was represented solely by officers and counsel of the corporation seeking to obtain the lease. For some reason a most unseemly haste is exhibited in dealing with a matter of so much importance to the two great cities connected by the bridge.

Nobody questions the desirability of connecting the elevated railroad systems of the two cities across the river, if it can be done with a proper regard for other considerations, but it is clearly a matter that should be considered with the utmost deliberation and care. It should not be done offhand by passing a bill prepared for the corporation seeking to monopolize the bridge railroad and embodying the terms and conditions which it proposes for its own benefit.

A question which should be studied with peculiar care and on the testimony of those best qualified to judge is whether the bridge is adapted to bear the strain to which it would be subjected as a link between the elevated railroad systems. It is the opinion of Chief Engineer MARTIN that it is not, but this is a question which a Senate Committee cannot properly decide on offhand statements of interested persons on either side. It should be considered in the light of the best expert judgment after a thorough examination.

A question of no less moment is whether the proposed lease is in the interest of the public as well as the corporations which operate the elevated roads. Would it interfere with regular train service which accommodates those who desire merely to cross the bridge? The lessee company would undertake to keep that up, but Mr. MARTIN thinks it could not be done with the continuous promptness and regularity which he claims for the present service and which it is important to have kept up. This service would be less important to the leasing corporation and to the other companies which would contract with it for the use of the bridge than the travel in which the elevated roads were directly concerned, and there is danger that it would be subordinated to the through business in a way to sacrifice the comfort and convenience of those who desired merely to cross the bridge.

But suppose it to be practicable to run the elevated trains over the bridge and to keep up a satisfactory back and forth service at the same time, what compensation would the cities which own and maintain the bridge derive from the lease of the railroad? The bill provides that the Trustees shall make a considerable extension of the approach on the Brooklyn side to afford a connection with the elevated roads at a convenient grade, and also make changes in the terminals on both sides to adapt them to the proposed connections and to the continuous operation of trains from one elevated system to the other.

Then, in return for the use of the bridge railroad, the lessee would pay to the Trustees for the two cities 5 per cent. on the "cost of construction" of the required extensions and changes of terminals, and a further annual rental equal to the average net earnings from the present railroad for three years prior to Dec. 1, 1895. This for a term of fifty years seems like a pretty cool proposition. The traffic of the bridge during a large part of the last three years has been much hindered and impaired by the work upon "improvements," which are expected to increase that traffic greatly when they have been finished. To enter into a lease basing upon the net earnings of those three years the rental to be received for an almost indefinite term after the costly improvements have produced a greatly increased traffic would be a most improvident transaction for the two cities, for the net earnings are likely at no distant day to be more than doubled.

The arguments in favor of the bill before the Senate Committee were made by President ULLMAN of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, HUGO HIRSH, its counsel, and EDWARD LAUTERBACH, who seems to be retained as special counsel whenever any great corporate scheme is to be got through the Legislature or passed upon by the Board of Aldermen. There is a strong suspicion that to increase his value as counsel for such schemes is what Mr. LAUTERBACH is in politics for. He is reputed to be of great service, pecuniarily and otherwise, to the political machine that employs him through his connection with the corporations that employ him, and of much greater service to the corporations on account of his connection with the machine. This accounts for his simultaneous activity in party committees and before legislative committees, in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the lobbies of the Capitol at Albany.

The readiness and haste with which the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation decided to report this bill is suggestive of some other motive than care for the interests of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and it is not strange that stories are already circulating that corrupt influences are behind this bill, and that the gleam of "boodle" dances before the eyes of legislators in the recesses of the lobby, when they seek for light upon their future course. This bridge scheme appears at Albany in a "questionable shape," not suggestive of "airs from Heaven," and the Legislature will do well to proceed warily in dealing with it.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

It is probably a sufficient comment on the assumption that the Spanish elections represent the will of the Spanish people to point out that not a single Socialist appears in the list of members elected. Bear in mind that the suffrage in Spain is practically universal, or "manhood suffrage," and the irrelevancy of this return is apparent. That only three avowed Republicans have been returned is not nearly so strong a proof of the unrepresentative character of the national Legislature. Doubless such a return is very far below the numerical proportion of Republicans in Spain, who ten years ago seemed to hold the balance of political power. But the defection of CASTELAR and the general acquiescence of the educated and substantial people in the present Government suffice to account for a conviction that Republicanism in Spain is not at present within the sphere of practical politics. The growth of Socialism has driven the well-to-do people to oppose it at all costs, even that of sacrificing an abstract preference for Republicanism. The shrinkage of the Republican vote, therefore, is explicable without resort to the supposition that it has been suppressed.

But this is by no means the case with the Socialist vote, which does not appear as having amounted to a majority in a single constituency in all Spain and which is not represented at all, except by the "Liberals," who number but 87 to 318 Conservatives, and who, of course, were supported in great part by men who are as far from being Socialists as the Conservatives themselves. It is very curious that whereas in France the Socialists have taken charge of the Government and are recognized as the main support of M. BOURGEOIS, they should not in the neighboring kingdom appear at all as a party. Yet everybody knows that to hundreds of thousands of Spanish voters "Liberal" is almost as revolting a term as "Conservative." Probably the sentiment of Anarchism is more widely diffused in the peninsula than in any other country of the Continent, and the organized Anarchists are numerous and determined. This means simply that the conditions of labor seem harder and more hopeless in Spain than in any other European country.

The Spanish Senate is already by its composition committed to the support of the Crown. Half its members are either appointed by the Crown or sit by hereditary right, and to command a majority it is necessary for the Government to secure only a single vote from the other half. Seeing that the other half is chosen either by the "corporations of State" or by a limited suffrage based on property, it is to be expected that a majority of it will always oppose any really radical innovations. With such a Senate and with the lower house Conservative by about three to one, it is plain that nothing in the way of political or social reform can be expected from the new Cortes.

In respect to the one subject of Spanish politics which mainly interests us, it must be said that the composition of the Cortes is a matter of no moment. There is no reason to believe that there is any party or faction in Spain large enough to be worth counting that desires to extend any real reforms to Cuba, much less that is willing to consider a grant of Cuban independence. The same national infatuation which has lost Spain every one but this of her possessions in America continues to operate, and the nation is a unit behind the plan of putting down Cuban discontent by force.

FIDDLE FANCYING.

It is, of course, without any intention to prejudge the case of a violin dealer arrested for stealing a Stradivarius that we call attention to a peculiarity in the case. Thus far it depends entirely, not merely upon the testimony of experts, but upon the testimony of experts of two kinds, namely, connoisseurs of violins and experts in handwriting. A violin dealer has sworn with positiveness that the instrument produced in court is composed in part of the same instrument which he examined some years ago and which was afterward stolen. An expert in handwriting has sworn that an advertisement attempted to be written in printing characters was written by the same hand with another which it is in evidence was written by the defendant.

Of neither of these pieces of testimony can a layman be a judge, even though he be a Magistrate, though of the two it is probable that it is easier to become an expert in handwriting than a connoisseur in violins. According to the expert witness, the violin which he saw has undergone a transformation and seems to have been changed into two Stradivariuses. The "scroll, back, and sides" of the instrument he knows were produced in court. The inference is that the belly has gone to authenticate as a Stradivarius some other instrument of which the whereabouts is unknown. CHARLES READE tells a curious story of how the great connoisseur, TARISI, reunited the belly of a Stradivarius violoncello to its other parts after many struggles. Whoever receives the award of so much of the Stradivarius as is before Recorder GOFF has his life work cut out for him in regaining the missing belly and reassembling the instrument.

That a Stradivarius can be certainly recognized otherwise than by the label is a proposition which inexperts find it even more difficult to accept than that a disguised handwriting can be identified beyond the possibility of mistake. But really there is no reason to doubt it. The writer of the sketch of STRADIVARIUS in GROVE'S Dictionary of Music declares that "no man who has lived during this century and a half has been able to make a fiddle which could possibly be mistaken by a practiced eye for the work of STRADIVARIUS." That Prof. BOTT had such a fiddle and that his widow has a valid claim for it upon somebody is really beyond dispute. The case is the more interesting because, in addition to turning upon two entirely different departments of connoisseurship, it deals with the highest and most heroic of all forms of bric-à-brac hunting.

SANITATION IN OHIO.

In The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader of the 12th inst. there were published a forcible protest, filling three columns, against the discharge of the city's sewage into the adjoining lake from which the public water supply is drawn and also an article concerning "the efforts which are being made" throughout the civilized world "to prevent or cure tuberculosis in the form commonly known as consumption of the lungs." For some time past the good people of Cleveland have been complaining about the pollution of their water supply, as indicated by a high typhoid death rate. The investigations which have been made, the reports which have been published, and the discussion which has been going on during the last year show an intelligent appreciation on the part of leading citizens of the teachings of modern sanitary science. The protest published on the 12th, having been suggested by certain pending propositions for the diversion of the outflow of sewage to a point some miles from the water intake, urges that, even if these plans should be carried into effect, the water supply would still be polluted and that the city's sewage either should be entirely withheld from the lake or should be purified before it is discharged into it.

The two articles published on the 12th, however, suggest a consideration of the fact that sanitary work of much importance has been avoided not only in Cleveland, but also by the State of Ohio. The continuing public discussion of questions relating to the dangerous contamination of water supplies in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities of the State shows that the people know how infection may be prevented and desire to take advantage of modern sanitary precautions. The Leader's remarks concerning "efforts to prevent or cure tuberculosis, the disease which kills more people than fall victims to any other human ailment," deal briefly but comprehensively with various curative methods. But no reference is made in them to methods of prevention, not even to the expediency of purifying the milk supply. Those who are so well informed as to the danger of infection by means of polluted water supplies and who commend intelligently the efforts now being made to cut down the consumption death rate should be alive to the danger of tuberculous infection derived from the milk of consumptive dairy herds.

The great State of Ohio has yet to take action, either as a Commonwealth or in its chief cities, for the prevention of such infection. We are not aware that up to this time—although the New-England and the Middle States have for several years been engaged in the work and Illinois has recently undertaken it, and considerable progress has been made in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California—the State of Ohio or its large cities have sought to protect consumers either by attempting to eradicate the disease in the herds or by excluding the milk of consumptive cows from municipal supplies. Ohio and its cities lag behind with respect to this very important sanitary movement, although there is evidence that the people of the State are not behind the times in their attitude toward other projects of public sanitation.

FOREIGN PROTECTED MILLERS.

A somewhat novel view of tariff discrimination on the part of foreign countries was expressed at a recent hearing before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington. An association of manufacturers of wheat flour demanded "retaliatory legislation" against Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, and Sweden because those countries impose on imported flour duties which are higher than those which they impose on imported wheat. Herein, it was urged, is a wicked "discrimination" against flour, and the offending countries should be punished by retaliatory statutes. In this way, it was held, they could be compelled to buy American flour instead of American wheat, and the millers in this country would derive much benefit from the change.

But why do the countries mentioned impose higher duties on flour than those which are paid on wheat? Is it not for the protection of their own millers? They buy American wheat, but they prefer that it shall be ground in their own mills, both for the reason that it is their policy to sustain and protect their domestic milling industry and because their people prefer the methods and the products of domestic mills. Ought our protectionist millers to complain because the foreign millers are thus protected?

If they persist in complaining and in demanding "retaliation," can they reasonably expect to gain anything by the legislation they suggest? We think that retaliatory legislation would do more harm than good, and that our own wheat growers and flour millers would be hurt by it.

More and more often as the weeks go by are the Cuban rebels gratifying the Spanish desire, about which we heard so much in the past, for battles conducted on the principles of regular warfare. In each instance the result is a Spanish defeat, and there seems to be every probability that soon WEYLER and his lieutenants will be sincerely regretting the days when the guerrilla system of fighting adopted by the patriots was an ever-ready excuse for failure to put down the rebellion. There are no "bandit" characteristics about the work just done by MACEO at Lechuza. He won by exactly the sort of strategy which Napoleon found so effective against the Austrians, attacking one by one and in quick succession the different corps that were trying to surround him. Thus in each case he was able to bring his entire force against a division of the royal army and to rout them all before any one of them could lend aid to any of the others. "I was overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers," whines each of the beaten commanders. This, of course, is nothing except a confession that MACEO's knowledge of tactics is greater than their own. The shrewd rebel chief has taken a leaf from a good book. Within a fortnight he has won three battles—one at Guanes, one at San Blas, and now one at Lechuza. It is the First Italian Campaign on a small scale.

M. BOUNICEAU-GESMON has written a big book, stuffed with erudition, to prove that the servants of the good old times were not better than those of the present. If there be consolation in his success, enjoy it. The world does not change much; there is a law of gravitation in psychology, as in physics. Bricklayers work like slaves of Thebes and Nineveh, poets recite at your table their verses which they fancy are immortal, bakers cook their bread in ovens as in the days of ABRAHAM and GUDEA, members of the National Guard wear on their helmets the plumes that frightened the child ASTYANAX in the arms of the nurse with the beautiful girdle, and our civil laws were old when CAESAR JUSTINIAN made a code of them. We have the incandescent lamp, and hope for gas in the elevated railway trains, but the janitor's wife told the milkman yesterday morning that her son, who is too studious, studied his Latin lesson, when the lights went out, in the pale clearness of the coals burning on the hearth, and that is how JACQUES AMYOT read PLUTARCH.

STEVENS BAPTISTERY BLESSED.

Day of High Ceremonies at Trinity Church, Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 15.—A magnificent marble baptistery, one of the most artistic of its kind in America, was solemnly dedicated in Trinity Church to-day, in memory of the late John Stevens of Castle Point. Mr. Stevens was for years one of the vestrymen of the church, and one of its most liberal supporters.

The Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, conducted the service, in the presence of a notable gathering of churchmen, and one of the largest congregations of prominent people the church has ever held.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New-York; the Right Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Wyoming, and the Right Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, assisted Bishop Starkey. Other clergymen present included the Rev. George W. Smith, D. D., President of Trinity College; Archdeacon Thomas of Orange, Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester, the Rev. C. F. Hoffman, Archdeacon Jursey of Hoboken, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, the Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman, D. D., and over a score of rectors and other Episcopal clergymen from Newark, New-York, the Oranges, Jersey City, Paterson, Westchester County, and cities for miles around.

The services were of the most impressive character, and the church was especially decorated for the occasion. The chancel and altar were almost hidden with Easter lillies. An elaborate musical programme was rendered by the vested choir, under the direction of Prof. C. B. Clark.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton made a formal request of Bishop Starkey, in the name of the rector, Wardens, and Vestry of the church, that he bless and formally open the baptistery. The ceremony of blessing was then performed. The office of the Holy Communion followed. Bishop Potter preached the sermon.

The church was also thronged at the special even song service, when Bishop Leighton Coleman delivered the sermon. A number of children were baptized at the afternoon service.

The Bishops and visiting clergymen were the guests of Mrs. John Stevens during the day. They were entertained at Castle Point.

MARSHAL YAMAGATA RESTING.

Declined Many Invitations, but Will Visit Mayor Strong To-day.

In spite of Marquis Yamagata's often expressed determination to lead a quiet life while in New-York, he will make at least one public appearance. He will visit the City Hall at noon to-day, and will there meet Mayor Strong. The heads of the various city departments have been invited to be present. This reception will be held in the Governors' Room.

The subject of municipal and State government has always been a study of the Marshal's. One of his earlier visits to this country was to study that subject. It resulted in changes in Japan's system of government.

Marquis Yamagata and suite visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired in his honor. He was received by Commandant Sicard and his officers, who entertained the visitors at luncheon.

On returning to New-York the Marquis remained in his apartments and received a few Japanese callers, including Consul General Kinjiro Miyagawa. Tsudzaki, Grand Chancellor of the Japanese Imperial Archives, stated last night that the Marquis, since his arrival here, had entertained a few of his countrymen in a purely informal way.

Trial of Mrs. Galligan's Suit.

Many witnesses were examined yesterday in Part VI. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Parker and a jury, in the suit brought by Mrs. Louise M. Galligan to recover $50,000 damages from School Trustee Louis M. Hornthal. A number of women teachers who had been under the plaintiff's Principalship of a public school testified that her reputation for veracity was bad, and said they had been subjected to petty persecution and annoyance on her part. Several other women teachers gave evidence in rebuttal. When the court adjourned until to-day, Judge Parker reserved his decision on a motion by counsel for the defense to dismiss the complaint as to the cause of action as to slander on the ground that no damage had been proved. He refused to dismiss the complaint as to the libel charge.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Baldwin—Taylor.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., April 15.—Miss Fanny Taylor, daughter of Alexander Taylor, Jr., was married at high noon to-day to Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., of New-York City, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leonidas B. Baldwin of Easton, Md., uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, acting rector of St. Thomas's Church.

Guests were present from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. The citizens of Mamaroneck put out their flags in honor of the occasion, and the village wore a general holiday aspect.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with point lace and with a court train. She carried a large bouquet of white lilacs.

The maid of honor was Miss Alexandrina Taylor, the bride's sister. She wore a dress of pale green crêpe, with white trimmings. The bridesmaids were Miss Anne Eddy and Miss Matilda Eddy, daughters of Ulysses B. Eddy; Miss Evelyn Mason, and Miss Elizabeth Rathborne. Their dainty gowns were of white organdie, trimmed with lace and green satin ribbon.

The best man was Albert Strange of Paterson, N. J. The ushers were Howes Burton, Hollis French of Boston, Howard Clark, and William A. McKewean.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at Chrismere, Mr. Taylor's country home, by Delmonico.

Carden—Weber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Miss Elizabeth Heloise Weber, daughter of Col. John B. Weber, ex-Congressman and ex-Immigration Commissioner, and Lieut. Godfrey Lynet Carden, United States Revenue Marine Service, were married at 10 o'clock this morning at the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. S. S. Mitchell performed the ceremony.

The bridal procession was led by the ushers, Harry Carden of Marysville, Cal., and N. Leonard Cort of New-York, followed by the four maids, Miss Ray Weber, Miss Ethel Weber, Miss Madeline Henry, and Mrs. Laura McManus. The bride came in with her father, who gave her away at the altar, where Lieut. Carden and his best man, Lieut. Horace B. West of Port Townsend, Washington, awaited their coming each in full dress uniform, with gold lace, braid, and buttons. Directly after the wedding ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the family residence, on Norwood Avenue, where the decorations were all in green and pink.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carden will very soon leave for the West, and expect to spend the Summer on the San Juan Island, where Lieut. Carden owns a beautiful cottage. Among the guests from out of town were George F. Spinney, Hugh Hastings of Albany, State Librarian; Horace See of New-York, Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace of Washington, a former classmate of Miss Weber at Wells College; Lieut. Percy Brereton of Washington, N. Leonard Cort of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kummer of Milley, N. J.; Mrs. Roberts and Miss Roberts of Elmira, and Miss Aspinwall of St. Paul.

Endemann—Siegel.

Miss Minnie Siegel and William Endemann, Jr., were married at 6 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. Eichler of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Beiderbecke.

The bride is a daughter of Jacob Siegel, President of the John Eichler Brewing Company, and the bridegroom is the son of William Endemann. Only members of the families of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony.

The maid of honor was Miss Anna Ott, and the bridesmaids were Miss Endemann, Miss Lulu Fink, Miss Emma Schwarz, and Miss Millie Schwarz-Waelder. The best man was Paul Endemann. Jacob Siegel, Jr., Louis Fahs, and August Fink, Jr., were the ushers.

After the wedding ceremony the entire party proceeded in carriages to the Hotel Savoy, where supper was served in the Gold Room at 8 o'clock. About 200 of the most intimate friends of the two families sat down to the tables. Among the guests were representatives of some of the most prominent German families in this city.

Kerley—McClannin.

Miss Beth Emma McClannin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Freeman McClannin of 253 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley of this city were married at 8 o'clock last night in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The bridesmaids were Miss Paddock, Miss Allen, and Miss Reynolds of New-York, and Miss Merritt, Miss Le Fevre, and Miss Gregory of Brooklyn. They wore white organdie gowns over green silk and carried white carnations. The maid of honor, who wore white organdie over white silk, a short chiffon veil, and carried a Triby bouquet of Easter lilies, was Miss Daisy Victoria Hinman of Brooklyn.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with a touch of orange blossoms and duchesse lace. Her bouquet was of bridal roses and lillies of the valley.

The best man was Walter R. Quick of New-York, and the ushers included Dr. Tupper, Dr. Peck, and Mr. Walter Righter of New-York, and the Rev. Arthur Spaulding, Mr. William Hinman, and Mr. John A. Davidson of Brooklyn.

Warriner—Dillon.

Miss Suzanne M. Dillon, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. John Forrest Dillon of 671 Madison Avenue, and a sister of Mrs. Dillon Oliver, was married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Gerrard Warriner of Eastbourne, England, in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's niece, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Milton Dillon, the wedding was a very quiet one. No reception followed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin. The skirt was devoid of trimming, but the bodice was finished with embroideries of silver and pearls. The veil which enveloped the skirt and bodice was secured to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. No jewels were worn. There were no bridesmaids.

Wyllys Terry acted as best man, and the ushers were Leslie Giffen Cauldwell, David Keane, Frederick Dieter, Gustav Pfiger, Emil Pfiger, and George B. De Witt.

Sanderson—Force.

The marriage of Miss Otillie Force, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas C. Force of 5 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Lloyd Bowen Sanderson, took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, formerly of Lenox, Mass., and now rector of the Church of the Incarnation. Assisting Dr. Grosvenor was the Rev. Dr. F. W. Brathwaite of Stanford.

Miss Margaret Force, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marie Villard, Miss Louise Elizabeth Lacy, Miss Lillian Callender, and Miss May Brathwaite.

Harold Sanderson, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were A. P. Heinze of Brooklyn, W. H. Goodwin, Jr., and George Woodman of Boston, George Sanderson, brother of the bridegroom; C. C. Patterson, W. P. Lough, W. S. Callender, and L. B. Stoddart.

Hodgskin—Linson.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 15.—Miss Eloise Linson, daughter of Dr. J. J. Linson of 68 Main Street, this village, was married this afternoon at 5 o'clock to James Black Hodgskin of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place in the First Baptist Church, in Broadway, and was performed by the Rev. Arthur F. Mason of the Second Reformed Church. The decorations in the church were in white and green.

The maid of honor was Miss Grace Linson, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Hodgskin, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Julia Brooke, Miss Mathilda Hall, and Miss Emily Hatch, all of Brooklyn.

The best man was T. E. Hodgskin of Brooklyn, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were W. F. Linson, a brother of the bride; Dr. H. E. Stafford of New-York, and H. Hodgskin and Bancroft Brain.

After the church ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Laidlaw—Clark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Miss Elizabeth Balfour Clark, eldest daughter of William Clark, the millionaire owner of the extensive thread and cotton mills in Newark and Scotland, was married at noon to-day in the North Reformed Church to Thomas Laidlaw, a wealthy iron manufacturer of Glasgow, Scotland. One thousand guests attended the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Donald Sage McKay, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Waters. The church altar was elaborately decorated with flowers. The best man was a younger brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Laidlaw, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Percy Lamb of Paisley, Scotland; Miss Dora M. Wright, and Miss Jean Waters of Newark. The ushers were Briden Lamb of New-York, Chauncey G. Parker, Alfred L. Dennis, Archibald J. Barklie, and Ward Campbell of this city.

Mitchell—Talmage.

Miss Lillian Talmage, the daughter of Dr. John F. Talmage of 157 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and John Murray Mitchell of this city were married at the home of the bride yesterday afternoon. The house was decorated with white flowers and palms.

Owing to the recent death of Dr. Talmage's son, only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Percy Grant, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in this city.

A. J. Davis was the best man.

Harrell—Clark.

Miss Estelle J. Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Clark of 42 East Sixtieth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to William Wright Harrell, Jr.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The bride was unattended.

Frederic Harrell, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Christopher Harrell of Bridgeport, Conn., a cousin of the bridegroom; J. S. Bassett, and Charles Henry Clark, Jr., and Edward Von Der Smith Clark, brothers of the bride.

Woolley—Kurrus.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 15.—Miss Emma M. Kurrus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kurrus, and B. Drummond Woolley, the only son of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Thomas R. Woolley, were married here to-day. The wedding took place at 10:30 o'clock this morning. When the bridal party arrived at the Catholic Church, the Lady Star of the Sea, it was filled to its utmost capacity with people to witness the ceremony, which was a high nuptial mass, performed by the Rev. W. P. Cantwell. Miss Kurrus was attired in a gown of ivory satin, en train, with point applique lace, chiffon, and orange blossoms, and a tulle veil. Miss S

MADRID BUREAUS FINED

LIBERAL CANDIDATES WHO WERE ELECTED MAY RESIGN.

Marquis of Cabrinana Prefers to Go to Prison Rather than Give Bonds—A Hand-to-Hand Encounter with Masso's Forces near Pozo Redondo—Spanish Officers Promoted for Valor near Lechuza—An Attack by Maceo Repulsed.

MADRID, April 15.—In consequence of irregularities in handling the votes polled in the recent elections, the Presidents of the Electoral Bureaus in Madrid have been fined 100 pesetas each. The Liberal candidates elected in Madrid will probably resign.

The Judges have ordered the Marquis of Cabrinana to furnish bail in the sum of 3,000 pesetas for having accused the Municipal Council of Madrid of corrupt practices. The Marquis has refused to furnish the bail required, declaring that the charges he made are true, and that he would prefer to go to prison rather than furnish bonds.

HAVANA, April 15.—Col. Pintos reports that his command had a fight with a party of insurgents under Maceo near Pozo Redondo, in the Havana Province. The engagement terminated in a hand-to-hand encounter, in which the rebels fought desperately with machetes. The result, according to Col. Pintos's reports, was that the rebels lost ten killed, while the Government force had only one man wounded.

A party of guerrillas, while foraging near Matanzas, encountered a superior force of the enemy, and a battle followed, in which six of the guerrillas were killed and one was wounded. The column commanded by Lieut. Col. Navarro came to the assistance of the guerrillas, and the combined Government forces routed the rebels.

A band of fourteen guerrillas, while on a foraging expedition in the vicinity of San Antonio de las Vegas, in the Province of Havana, was surprised by a party of rebels 1,000 strong, under the leader Castillos. They made a brave defense, but only three of their number escaped, ten being killed and one wounded.

It is said that Lieut. Col. Debos and Capt. Forsbe have been promoted for their valor in the recent battle near Lechuza.

It is reported that some of Maceo's forces made an attack upon the trocha, near the south end of the line, yesterday, but were compelled to retire by the gunboat Almendares and the launch Dardo, aided by a land force.

Cuban Documents to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President sent to the Senate to-day 400 typewritten pages of correspondence in reference to affairs in Cuba from November, 1875 to 1876, in regard to the attempts of the United States to offer mediation or intervention in the first Cuban rebellion. This correspondence was called for by a resolution of the Senate adopted March 2 last. Nearly all of it has been printed in Executive documents.

Brought 74 Cases of Machetes.

In the cargo of the steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, were 74 cases of machetes, 19 packages of machetes and shovels, and 14 bundles of shovels. They are supposed to be for ultimate consignment to the Cuban insurgents.

EMPERORS EXCHANGE CIVILITIES.

German Chancellor and Austro-Hungarian Minister Decorated.

VIENNA, April 15.—Emperor William of Germany attended a parade of the Vienna garrison on the Schmelzer ground at 9 o'clock this morning. The troops numbered 22,000 men and were headed by Emperor Francis Joseph. Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, with the insignia of the Order of the Toison d'Or.

At a luncheon given in his honor to-day by the officers of the Austrian hussar regiment of which he is honorary Colonel Emperor William proposed a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Army. His Majesty spoke in the most cordial manner, but made no political allusions.

The Kaiser and Count Goluchowski had a long interview this afternoon, and at 8 o'clock this evening his Majesty started for Karlsruhe. He was accompanied to the railway station by Emperor Francis Joseph.

FALSE CONCEPTION OF HONOR.

Dueling Condemned at Schrader's Funeral by the Court Chaplain.

BERLIN, April 15.—At the funeral service of Baron von Schrader, killed in a duel by Baron von Kotze, Court Chaplain Wendlandt condemned the false conception of honor which prevails in the German Army. He said:

"Germany's Christian nobility will some day emerge from darkness to light and will be amazed and horrified that their ancestors should have cherished such views of life and such prejudices. This is the message that goes from the coffin of Baron von Schrader to the nation."

LONDON, April 15.—The Standard to-morrow will say that a duel is imminent between the sons of Count von Kotze and Baron von Schrader, arising out of the quarrel between their fathers, which resulted in the recent death of Baron von Schrader.

BRITAIN'S VIEW OF THE SOUDAN.

Ten Thousand Troops to be Used for Conquest in the Autumn.

LONDON, April 15.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a statement, on what it claims to be good authority, that the Government will send 10,000 British troops to the Soudan in the Autumn for the purpose of reconquering that territory.

Capt. Lothaire Acquitted at Boma.

BRUSSELS, April, 15.—L'Indépendance Belge reports, under reserve, that Capt. Lothaire of the Congo State's army has been tried at Boma, in the Congo Free State, on a charge of murder in having ordered the execution of the English trader Stokes early in 1895. The trial resulted in Capt. Lothaire's acquittal of the charge.

Troops Wanted for Matabeleland.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, reporting that the whole country around Buluwayo, in Matabeleland, is in possession of the native enemy, and representing that a large force of troops is required at once to subdue the Matabeles and restore order.

Judgment Against Crathie Owners.

ROTTERDAM, April 15.—The German court of inquiry in the matter of the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe Jan. 30, 1895, by the British steamer Crathie, has handed down judgment requiring the owners of the Crathie to pay to the North German Lloyd Company 565,000 florins damages, with interest thereon dating from March 2, 1895.

Serum Barred from Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Ambassador Uhl reports that the German Government has prohibited the manufacture and sale of "Control No. 40," a character of the serum manufactured for the cure of diphtheria. Germany exercises a rigid control over all these manufactures, and reserves the right to suppress those found deficient or dangerous.

Mass Meeting for Armenians.

A mass meeting will be held in Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening, under the direction of the Armenian Relief Association, in behalf of the Armenian cause. The meeting is under the patronage of many leading citizens, and prominent speakers will be heard.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—A magistrate of Cape Town sentenced the local agent, named Rutherford, of the De Beers Mining Company, to pay a fine of £20 for removing arms without a license, and censured the officials of Cape Colony for their negligence about weapons.

—Princess Dorothea von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst was married to Count von Lamberg yesterday at Vienna by Cardinal Gruscha. The Prince's uncle, the German Chancellor, attended.

—Miss Grace Maple, daughter of Sir J. Blundell Maple, was married at St. Alban's Cathedral to Baron von Eckardtstein, Attaché of the German Embassy, in London, yesterday.

—A sailor named Walmsley was thrown by a tidal wave, in a violent storm, April 10, on the deck of the White Star steamer Majestic, and killed.

—Louis Martinez, a naturalized citizen of the United States, arrested for treason in Cuba, has been released on $400 bail.

—Gen. Baratieri, defeated at Adowa, is to be prosecuted at Massowah by Signor Bacci, Italian Military State Attorney.

—Philip Sidney, second Baron de Lisle and Dudley, died at Durham. He was sixty-eight years old.

—Eighteen men were killed by the explosion in the Brancepeth mine at Willington, Durham.

—Sicily has had a damaging snowstorm, and Palermo reports the wreck of four ships.

—There were earthquake shocks and no damage at Orte and Florence yesterday.

BRADLEY CARRIES KENTUCKY.

The McKinley Men Defeated After a Hard Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The Republican State Convention is in control of the followers of Gov. Bradley. Adjournment has been taken till morning.

The platform will probably contain a financial plank declaring for sound money and specifying that gold shall be the standard.

Bradley will receive the instructions, and there will be no secondary instructions. McKinleyites concede that the Bradley delegates at large will be elected. They will be L. P. Tarleton of Franklin County, Albert Scott of Louisville, W. J. Deboe of Crittenden, and S. E. Smith, colored, of Daviess County.

McKinley will have eight of the district delegates, Bradley will have twelve, and two seats are contested.

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS.

Republican District Delegates Chosen in Many States.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 15.—Republican County Conventions for Rock Island, Woodford, and Henderson Counties instructed for McKinley for President and John R. Tanner for Governor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District instructed their delegates to St. Louis to support McKinley as long as he is before the convention.

BEDFORD, Penn., April 15.—The Bedford County Republican Convention instructed for Quay for President.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 15.—The Ninth District Republican Convention to-day reaffirmed the Minneapolis platform and indorsed McKinley for President.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District refused to instruct the delegates to St. Louis. They are M. V. B. Jefferson and A. Smith. It is understood that they favor Reed, but would go to McKinley as second choice.

SLATES AT TRENTON.

Senator Sewell Will Head the Delegates to St. Louis.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—The Republican State Convention for the election of delegates to the St. Louis Convention will be held in this city at noon to-morrow. The more conspicuous politicians present to-night are Senator W. J. Sewell, Gov. Griggs, Congressmen Gardner and Parker, ex-Congressmen Kean and Buchanan, Elias Ward, Franklin Murphy, and Garrett A. Hobart, who is a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Senator Stokes of Columbia will preside over the convention, and the temporary Secretaries will be John Y. Foster, J. Herbert Potts, and A. S. Barber.

The delegates to St. Louis will be Senator Sewell, ex-Congressman A. Kean, G. A. Hobart, and either Franklin Murphy or Elias Ward.

The State Committee was in session the greater part of the night discussing propositions for recommendation to the Committee on Resolutions. The features of the platform will be planks indorsing protection and hard money.

McKinley, First Ballot, Magee Says.

Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg, Penn., one of the leaders of the opposition to Senator Quay in that State, was in the city yesterday. He is the Republican "boss" of Pittsburg.

"The St. Louis Convention," he said, "will be simply a McKinley ratification meeting. The sentiment of the country is for him, and his nomination is a foregone conclusion. The Republicans will meet in St. Louis and the result will be one ballot cast for McKinley. Those who have second choices will not have a chance to vote for them."

When asked whether the delegates for Senator Quay were in earnest, he said: "Mr. Quay is in earnest."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
Fourth Maine	Republican	*C. A. Boutelle
Second Maine	Republican	*Nelson Dingley
Second Tennessee	Republican	*Henry R. Gibson
Fourteenth Ohio	Republican	*Winfield H. Kerr
Ninth N. Carolina	Republican	*Richmond Pearson

*Renominated.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW-BERNE, N. C., April 15.—The East Carolina Barrel Factory and Storage House; A. B. Denison's cotton gin, and a warehouse owned by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway were burned to-day; loss, $6,500.

EAST CANAAN, Conn., April 15.—Fire to-day, caused by the explosion of a lamp, burned the tophouse and three large coal sheds of the Barnum-Richardson Iron Company; loss, $5,000.

WHITEHALL, Mich., April 15.—The New-York Mill of C. G. Alley & Co. was burned last night; loss, $50,000. The fire is said to have been caused by incendiarism.

DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—The plant of the Michigan Beef and Provision Company was burned to-day; loss, $66,000 on the plant, and $25,000 on contents.

QUINCY, Mass., April 15.—An incendiary fire burned the large barn of James Murdock, on Quincy Point, to-day; loss, $5,000.

DORCHESTER, Neb., April 15.—Several business houses and dwellings were burned to-day; loss, $30,000.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, April 15.—The Ontario Wheel Company's factory was burned last night; loss, $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday midnight to 12 o'clock Wednesday midnight.)

—2:55 A. M.—257 Bowery; Samuel Levin, hat store; no damage.

—4:30 A. M.—643 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, tenement; Mrs. Slumky; damage, $10.

—5 A. M.—173 East Broadway; tailor's shop; S. Singer; damage trifling.

—8:10 A. M.—313 East Forty-eighth Street; no damage.

—9:55 A. M.—60 William Street; Holbert & Co., liquor dealers; damage, $25.

—11 A. M.—163 East Thirty-fourth Street; E. Berdier, dyeing establishment; damage, $200.

—11:30 A. M.—165 Chrystie Street; Richard Jenell, restaurant; damage slight.

—2:45 P. M.—156 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; flat of Abe Wolf; damage slight.

—7:15 P. M.—48 Ludlow Street; unoccupied rooms; damage, $300.

—7:45 P. M.—532 East Twenty-first Street; E. Brock; damage, $200.

—10:15 P. M.—541 West Thirtieth Street; John Milne; damage trifling.

BUSY SAFE ROBBERS.

—Burglars looted the private bank in Pioneer, Ohio, Tuesday night. They succeeded in opening the vault without the use of explosives and then after probably taking all that it contained they changed the combination so that the vault could not be opened when the cashier tried it yesterday morning. It is believed the robbers got at least $5,000.

—Burglars blew up a safe and wrecked the bank at Diagonal, Iowa, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Citizens were awakened and opened fire, and the burglars left their tools and fled without securing any booty. A bottle of unexploded nitro-glycerine is still inside the safe, and the bankers fear to open it.

—The safe in the Post Office at East Palestine, Ohio, was blown open and looted of about $200 in money and $600 in stamps at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The burglars escaped on a train on the Pennsylvania Road.

MR. CARLISLE IN CHICAGO

HE EXPLAINS HOW FREE SILVER WOULD HURT WORKINGMEN.

The Secretary of the Treasury Reviews the Financial Situation and Specially Discusses Its Bearing upon Labor—Wages and Prices of Commodities During the War Compared to Show the Evil Effects of Depreciated Currency.

CHICAGO, April 15.—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city from Washington this morning on the Pennsylvania limited.

As the Secretary stepped from the train he was greeted by a large delegation of labor men, among whom were James McGill and Humphrey Knight of the Louisville Central Labor Union, who had come from that city to hear Mr. Carlisle's lecture.

After a hearty handshake all round Secretary Carlisle entered a carriage, and, accompanied by Henry S. Robbins, President of the Sound-Money League, and George W. Geary, Chairman of the committee which has arranged for the lecture, and W. K. Carlisle, his son, was driven to the latter's home.

Secretary Carlisle addressed the workingmen of Chicago on the money question at the Auditorium to-night. There was a large crowd present, including many business men and capitalists. The lecture was enthusiastically received.

Secretary Carlisle first discussed the question "whether the general business of the people shall be transacted with good money or bad money; whether the wages of labor shall be paid in a sound and stable currency, with full purchasing power in the markets where they are exchanged for the necessaries of life, or in a depreciated and fluctuating currency."

He said, while the rich man may be subjected to loss and inconvenience from financial or industrial disturbance, he is exempt from the most serious consequences thereof. It is the poor man, who depends upon his wages for the support of himself and his family, who always feels the first and most disastrous effects of such a disturbance.

The subject of finance generally was explained and the history of the efforts of various countries to establish a silver standard reviewed.

In considering the subject in its relation to workingmen, he said:

In the general confusion and disorder resulting from such a radical measure, what will be the condition of the American laborer? Will he be benefited or injured by reducing the value of the money in which his wages are paid and at the same time increasing the prices of the commodities for which his wages are expended?

After struggling for more than a quarter of a century, through labor organizations and otherwise, to secure a rate of wages which would make the proceeds of a day's work equal to the cost of a day's subsistence, are you workingman and his family, you are asked by the advocates of free coinage to join them in destroying one-half of the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid and impose upon yourselves the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter; that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century, or perhaps longer, to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessaries of life as you can purchase now; and if, after years of contention, privation, and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher prices of commodities just what they will procure now at the existing prices, what would you have gained by the change from the old to the new conditions?

Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value, or to its purchasing power.

If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things, or the laborer will suffer a loss.

But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in the value of the money in which they are paid, and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase.

If there has been a single exception to this rule in this or in any other country, my investigations have not enabled me to find it, and I do not believe one can be found.

It is not my purpose to weary you by the presentation of voluminous statistics or by a tedious recital of facts, but no particular proposition now under consideration is of such great importance in the discussion of this subject that you must permit me to call your especial attention to the experience of the laboring people in our own country during the years immediately following the introduction of a depreciated paper currency in 1862, and also to the very low rates of wages which now prevail in countries having either a silver standard of value, or the so-called double standard of value with coinage of silver at a legal ratio not corresponding with the commercial value of the metal, and, in doing this, I will make no statement that cannot be fully sustained by reliable evidence.

On the 3d of March, 1893, a sub-committee of the Committee on Finance in the United States Senate made a report on the course of prices and wages in this country for a period of fifty-two years, embracing the prices of almost every article of consumption in common use among the people and the rates of wages in almost every industry carried on during that time, and, in order that you may learn from this official and impartial investigation what effect a depreciated currency has on wages and prices, I will briefly state some of the most material facts and conclusions embodied in that document.

The sub-committee consisted of five Senators, representing both political parties and both sides of the currency question, and the investigation, which lasted nearly two years, was most thoroughly and impartially made, with no purpose in view except to ascertain and report the actual facts; and, so far as it relates to questions of fact, the report was unanimous.

As stated heretofore, Congress, early in the year 1862, inaugurated the policy of issuing legal-tender paper, gold was driven out of circulation, specie payments were suspended, the currency began at once to depreciate, and before the close of the year the paper dollar was worth less than 76 cents in gold. From the time the depreciation began the price of commodities and the wages of labor were paid in paper currency, and the injurious effect upon the interests of the laboring man is clearly shown in the report referred to.

In 1862 the wages of labor, paid in depreciated paper, were less than 3 per cent. higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the 223 articles used by the laborers and other people in the maintenance of their families were nearly 18 per cent. higher than they were when paid in gold; in 1863 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper worth about 69 cents on the dollar, were 10½ per cent. higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy were 33 per cent. nearly 49 per cent. higher; in 1864 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper dollars worth 49 cents each, had advanced 25½ per cent., but the prices of the necessaries of life had advanced 90½ per cent.; in 1865 wages paid in paper currency worth 63 cents on the dollar had advanced 43 per cent. above the rates previously paid in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced nearly 117 per cent.—that is to say, had more than doubled; and in 1866 wages paid in a currency worth 71 cents on the dollar had advanced a fraction more than 52 per cent. from the previous rates in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced 90 per cent.

The rise in the rates of wages never corresponded with the rise in the prices of other things until the year 1869, four years after the close of the war, when the value of our currency was 71 cents on the dollar, and it was quite certain that no further depreciation would occur. In 1860 this country was on a gold basis, and had been on that basis for many years, under the operation of the acts of 1834 and 1837.

Wages were then paid in gold or its equivalent, and by reducing the wages paid in a depreciated currency to a gold basis and comparing them with the rates paid in gold in 1860, we shall have another demonstration of the injurious effects of cheap money on the interests of the laborer. On this basis the laborer received 76 cents and 2 mills in 1865, instead of the gold dollar he received in 1860; in 1864 he received 80 cents and 8 mills instead of the gold dollar, and in 1865 he received 99 cents and 2 mills instead of a gold dollar.

In other words, the wages of labor, measured by gold, as they were in 1860, when we had a sound currency, had fallen about 24 per cent. in 1863, more than 19 per cent. in 1864, and nearly 44 per cent. in 1865, when we had a depreciated currency; and, gentlemen, the force of this illustration is greatly augmented by the facts that these reductions in the rates of wages occurred at a time when several hundred thousand laborers had been withdrawn from the field of competition, when the Government was engaged in the prosecution of a great war, and was expending money lavishly for all kinds of supplies for the army and navy, and when the prices of all the products of labor had largely increased.

Surely, if there ever can be a time when an abundance of cheap money will increase the wages and improve the condition of laboring men, these results ought to have been accomplished under the combination of favorable circumstances existing, especially in the great centres of industry, from 1681 to 1865, and yet there has been no other period in our history when the rates of wages fell so rapidly or so low.

Mr. Carlisle reviewed the experience of Chile and Mexico with the silver standard and explained the injurious effect it had had upon workingmen.

He called attention to the apparently formidable demonstration in favor of the free coinage of silver by manufacturers in the eastern part of this country, upon the ground that if we continue to maintain our present standard of value, the silver-standard countries, especially India, China, and Japan, will soon be able to undersell them in the markets of the world. Reduced to its simplest form, he said, their proposition is that the manufacturers of certain kinds of goods in this country cannot continue to pay their laborers high wages in gold, or its equivalent, and compete successfully in the markets abroad with the manufacturers of similar goods in silver-standard countries, who pay their laborers low wages in depreciated silver, and, therefore, they insist that a monetary system shall be adopted here which will give them the advantage of paying for their labor in depreciated silver.

The theory is that with free coinage of legal-tender silver the wages of labor in this country would be paid in silver dollars worth about half as much as gold dollars, but the products of labor, which would belong to the employer, would be sold for gold in the markets abroad, and that the gold thus obtained could be exchanged for silver at about the rate of $1 in gold for $2 in silver; and thus the process would go on, the employer getting gold of full value and the laborer getting depreciated silver.

Attention was called to the vast sums of money belonging to workingmen in the savings banks and building associations and invested in life insurance in this country. If free coinage is established, Mr. Carlisle said, a large part of this money will be lost, because such a reckless monetary system would precipitate a panic.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Matthews.

William Matthews, who was one of the best-known men in the old town of Flatbush, died at his home, 19 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Matthews had been ill for some time, and while out walking recently on Pierrepont Street, was run down by a bicyclist, and failed to recover from the shock.

Mr. Matthews was born March 29, 1822, in Aberdeen, Scotland. His father died when he was nine months old, and when he was seven years old his mother took him to London, where, after a few years at school, he was apprenticed to a bookbinder. He came to New-York in 1843 and established himself in business. A silver medal was awarded to him at the Crystal Palace exhibition in 1853 for his work, which was the highest award given for bookbinding.

This success led to his connection with the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. He managed the bookbinding department, and acquired an international reputation as a master of his craft. He was a leading member of the Grolier Club and a connoisseur of rare and valuable books. Upon his retirement from active connection with the house of D. Appleton & Co., Mr. Matthews was succeeded in business by his sons, William and Alfred.

Mr. Matthews was a Freemason. He joined Montauk Lodge, No. 286, in 1854, and upon removing to what was then the town of Flatbush, in 1861, he organized Kings County Lodge, and was its first Master. He served as Master until 1874.

Mr. Matthews lived while in Flatbush at 37 Irving Place, but moved to 19 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, two years ago. With Dr. Homer L. Bartlett he founded the Midwood Club, and was interested in the organization of the Flatbush Water Works Company, of which he was President. He was Senior Warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Flatbush, and for many years Treasurer of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island.

Mr. Matthews leaves three daughters and two sons.

George W. Hamill.

George W. Hamill, who for nearly thirty years was sexton of St. Mark's Church, East Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, died yesterday morning from pneumonia after a short illness. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Hamill was born in Baltimore and spent his boyhood in Washington. As a boy he learned to know many of the public men of the day. He became well acquainted with Henry Clay, and was fond of relating his personal experiences with him. Mr. Hamill came to New-York when a young man, and got into business with Henry Erben, an organ builder in Spring Street, the father of Admiral Erben. He continued there until 1868, abandoning the business to become sexton at St. Mark's. He had previously acted as assistant sexton.

During his connection with the church he was received into the intimate friendship of many of the old New-York families, such as the Schermerhorns, Schuylers, and Stuyvesants, by whom he was greatly loved for his genial disposition and manners. He had lived for a score of years in the Seventeenth Ward and was a well-known figure thereabout. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son.

Obituary Notes.

—James P. Bartlett, for many years one of the most prominent bankers of Portsmouth, N. H., died yesterday. He was cashier of the New-Hampshire State Bank, and afterward President of the New-Hampshire National Bank. He became cashier of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank in 1882, holding that position until a year ago. His services covered a period of twenty-four years as cashier and sixteen as President. He was seventy-six years old.

—John T. Chumasero died yesterday at his home in Chicago, after an illness of nearly three months. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1839. He served through the war as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York Infantry. After the war he operated in Wall Street until 1888, when he went to Chicago and engaged in the dry goods business. He was a member of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He leaves a large estate.

—Joseph N. Belden, a leading member of the Populist and Prohibition Parties in Bridgeport, Conn., for many years, died at his home in Trumbull, Conn., yesterday of paralysis. He was a candidate for Congress, State Senator, and many other offices, and always ran ahead of his ticket. He fought the vaccination law to the Supreme Court, and tried to upset various municipal ordinances without success. Mr. Belden was sixty years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

—George Goeller, the oldest band leader in New-York State, died at Kingston yesterday. For over forty-five years he was connected with Goeller's Twentieth Regiment Band, which won fame during and since the war. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, eighty-six years ago.

—Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Denison, fifty years old, of the Governor General's body guard, and a member of the House of Commons for West Toronto, died at his home in Toronto, Ontario, yesterday, after a long illness, of cancer of the stomach.

—Prof. Justus Mitchell Silliman of Easton, Penn., died suddenly yesterday. He was Fifty-four years old. He had been Professor of Mining Engineering and Graphics at Lafayette College since 1871.

—The Rev. John W. Harding of Long Meadow, Mass., died suddenly at Ormond, Fla., Tuesday. He had been pastor of Long Meadow for many years. He resigned about two years ago.

—Truman W. Preston, the father of Mayor Miles B. Preston of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He was born in Southwick, Mass.

Woman Has Hysterics in a Store.

A well-dressed woman, while shopping at Ehrich Brothers, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, was seized with hysterics, and startled those in the store by a series of piercing screams. All attempts to quiet her were in vain. When taken to Bellevue Hospital it was discovered that she had in her possession two bank books, made out in the name of Frances E. Roderick, showing deposits in the East River Savings Institution and the Emigrant Industrial Bank aggregating $4,000. She also had four diamond rings, diamond earrings, and $225.52 in her purse.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Edward Atkinson of Boston.

—ALBEMARLE—James Coats of Providence.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford and Col. Jagot of London.

—SAVOY—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

—WALDORF—Isaac M. Potter, member of the Republican National Committee for Rhode Island.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island and Miss Olive Risley Seward of Washington.

—HOFFMAN—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Kohlenbeck, Bremen April 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:18 P. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen April 7, Southampton 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:54 P. M.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aikenhead, Barcelona March 2, Naples 12, Messina 22, Palermo 23, and Gibraltar 28, with fruit to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

DR. PARKHURST says: "Mrs. Parkhurst and myself have made use of Pond's Extract so long and so constantly that we can speak appreciatively of it and in terms of warm commendation."—Adv.

BLACK'S PROJECT ABSURD

Continued from Page 1.

ness visits to the capital, and he has been listening with some impatience to the talk among Democrats that contemplates the possibility of a bolt at the Chicago Convention.

"We have our troubles," he said this evening, "but our opponents are not without troubles of their own. But things might yet be worse. The Republicans seem to think that they can elect anybody and that it will not make much difference whether they nominate a poor man or not. Perhaps they will nominate such a man. Should they make a mistake, the Democrats would have a chance to develop such 'hang together' as there is in them, and we might have a very pretty campaign.

"I expect that the delegates will go out to Chicago to contend for a sound-money or a silver plank. Let them do it. It will not do to say in advance that if we gold-standard men from the East cannot get the platform we want we shall bolt. That means that if we get a gold platform the silver men ought to bolt. The admission of the rightfulness of bolting after defeat assumes the propriety of bolting and destroys all possibility of successful political organization. No, we shall strive for the very best outcome that can be secured. If it is not satisfactory to the gold men or the silver men, but is not absolutely offensive to both, whatever happens after that we shall preserve the party organization for future contests. A programme that contemplates bolting invites not only defeat, but prolonged disorganization."

SOUND MONEY THE DEMAND.

Democrats Declare This the Only Basis to Insure Success.

The attitude of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the proposition of Congressman Chauncey F. Black to exact from the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party the stipulation that he would not, if elected, exercise his power of veto in regard to any financial legislation which might be sent to him by the votes of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress, has attracted widespread attention and evoked universal commendation.

The subject was yesterday dominant where Democratic politics were discussed, and none but a few politicians who favor selfish, venal, schemes or measures of expediency that savor of "log rolling," was disposed to hesitate in condemning Mr. Black's proposition. Several representative Democrats, whose views on the money question command respect, talked freely on the subject.

Ex-Congressman Coombs.

"The editorial to-day in THE NEW-YORK TIMES has just expressed my sentiments in regard to the money question," said William J. Coombs, who represented the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of this State in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congress, respectively. "I do not know that there is anything for me to add.

"I think the man who would accept the office of President under the controlling proviso suggested by Mr. Black would be surrendering in advance a prerogative of the executive branch of the Government placed in his hands by the Constitution for a wise purpose, and a prerogative which he is bound in all conditions and circumstances to maintain in full force without compromise.

"Congress has always looked with jealousy on any interference of the Executive with the legislative branch of the Government, and nothing is more sure to bring defeat to a measure than the suspicion that the Executive is using undue influence to pass it through that body.

"I believe that the plan of the Constitution dividing the legislative branch of the Government into upper and lower houses, with the Executive in his independence reviewing such measures as may pass through them and exercising the right of veto is one of the safeguards of the country.

"Then comes the final review of the judicial branch of the Government to guard against infringement of the Constitutional rights of the people. We thus have the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, each independent of the other, as was designed by the Constitution for the safety and well-being of the people.

"I cannot think that Mr. Black can have given the money question serious attention before making a proposition so revolutionary and pernicious in its character and against all precedents in our history.

"The Democratic Party has only one chance of success, and that is by unequivocally declaring in favor of sound currency. It may be said that if such a declaration is insisted on the silver men of the South will withdraw from the convention and disrupt the Democratic Party.

"I have no such fear so long as the Republican Party maintains, as it now does, the policy of the Force bill. If there is any menace of withdrawal from the convention, it can come with better grace from the sound-money men of the party, and it will be far more effective.

"I repeat that the man who would consent to go before the people on any such 'straddle' conditions would be false to his trust, and unworthy of the confidence of right-thinking people.

"Besides who shall say what the iniquities of such a campaign would be? With the candidate fettered in regard to silver, what would not the silver men do to elect a Congress? Would they hesitate on devoting any sum short of $50,000,000 to secure men who would send to the Executive measures in their interest?"

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

"I am opposed," said Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, "to anything except the gold-standard basis as a National financial policy.

"Seven years of listening to the vacuities of these silver gentlemen in Congress, during which innumerable attempts were made to get up some compromise in these matters, left me with the belief that the only position for an honest, business Democrat is in favor of the absolute gold standard. And that flag I nail to my political mast.

"I had rather belong to a respectable minority that has an unequivocal platform like that than to succeed under a straddle. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is right in its paraphrase of M. Thiers's remark, 'It will be for sound money, or it will not be at all.' So right is THE TIMES that I am willing to accept this as a doctrine of faith."

Edward M. Shepard.

"I have read with great care the programme outlined by Mr. Black, and also the criticism of THE NEW-YORK TIMES," said Edward M. Shepard, "and I can only say that I am thoroughly in accord with THE TIMES's editorial, which fittingly characterized Mr. Black's utterances as a blunder. Any endeavor of the Democratic Party to straddle the currency question would lead to inevitable disaster. The Democratic National Convention will, I confidently hope and believe, adopt a straightforward, honest, sound-money platform, and whoever is chosen at Chicago as the standard bearer of the Democratic Party must stand squarely on that platform.

"There must be no dodging or straddling the question. It must be met fairly and honestly, in a spirit of wise patriotism, for not only the safety of the Democratic Party, but the welfare and prosperity of the whole country is at stake. Any other course means ruin to the hopes of Democrats throughout the country.

"The idea that a Presidential candidate should be asked to pledge himself not to veto any financial measure that shall be approved by the Democratic members of Congress, as Mr. Black suggests, is an utter absurdity. The President cannot escape from the responsibility which rests upon him by the exercise of the veto power, and should not be asked to pledge himself to exercise this power, except as his best judgment dictates for the interests of the country at large. The President should not have his hands tied in advance of legislation, but must be free to exercise his judgment in either approving or disapproving of the acts passed by the Congress. His unbiased judgment is a very important part of the legislative power of the Government, and, as THE TIMES well says, his abandonment of it would be a grave betrayal of trust.

"I cannot believe that many loyal Democrats will support Mr. Black in his suggestions, or even consider them seriously. The Democratic Party must not be permitted to juggle with the money question. It cannot afford to do it, for it means ruin to the party."

Jefferson M. Levy.

Jefferson M. Levy, owner of Monticello, the home of Jefferson, was astonished at the suggestions credited to Mr. Black. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National League of Democratic Clubs, which he entertained at Monticello at the recent celebration of Jefferson's birthday, and he said yesterday that Mr. Black, although the President of the League, did not express the sentiments of the members.

"I am surprised and grieved at Mr. Black's propositions," said Mr. Levy, "and I have no hesitation in saying that they are impracticable. They cannot have originated from anything he heard during his recent sojourn in Virginia. He knows full well, or ought to know, that the only hope of the Democratic Party is to come out with such a platform as was enunciated by Gov. Russell the other day—for a single standard. In fact, this is the view of the most prominent Democrats in the South. There has been a great change of feeling in the Southern States. The sentiment in the State of Virginia to-day is that the only hope to carry it for the Democratic Party is on a sound-money platform; otherwise it will fall into the Republican column. I am confident that three-fourths of the delegates to the Chicago Convention from Virginia will favor a sound-money platform.

"The people of Virginia are not carried away by Senator Daniel. They know he is an advocate of free silver, and, while every Virginian loves Daniel, it does not follow that he will stand by his silver principles. Senator Daniel is of that class of Democrats who will indorse any plaform adopted by the National Democratic Convention. I am well able to talk of the state of feeling in Virginia, for during the last Presidential campaign in six weeks I organized the League of Democratic Clubs, which had over 30,000 members. With a sound-money platform Virginia is safe for the Democratic Party. With a Democratic silver platform the State will be carried by the Republicans. United States Senator Martin is opposed to extreme silver measures, and has so voted in the Senate. He represents the views of the people more than Daniel because he is more recently from the people.

"In the State of Alabama, from which I have trustworthy information, I understand that three-fourths of the delegates to the National Convention will be for a sound-money platform. The United States Senators from that State have never fairly represented the sentiments of the people, and have lost their influence among them as they have opposed every act of the Democratic Administration. They have been more bitter than our political opponents.

"Mr. Black in no way represents the sentiments of the National League of Democratic Clubs in his recent utterances. The feeling among them for some time past has been that the only hope of the Democ

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ANNUAL MEETING OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Train Conveys Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Depew, Mr. Webb, and Others to Albany—The Existing Board of Directors Re-elected—Annual Elections also of the West Shore and the Mohawk and Malone Roads—Railroad Notes.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad was held in Albany yesterday, and the existing Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel D, Babcock of New-York, William Bliss, Boston, Mass.; Sherman S. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; George C. Buell, Rochester, N. Y. Inspectors of Election—Francis S. Pruyn, Jasper Van Wormer, and William P. Rudd of Albany.

The English proxies were voted by Robert Bacon, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. About $65,000,000 of the $100,000,000 of stock was voted.

A special train, which left the Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, took the following distinguished party to Albany: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, Robert Bacon, John M. Toucey, General Manager of the New-York Central; Col. Wallace Smith, chief engineer; Horace J. Du Val, D. B. McCosh, Superintendent of the Hudson River Division, and J. H. Phyfe, Superintendent of the Harlem Division.

Annual meetings were also held by the stockholders of the West Shore Railroad and the Mohawk and Malone, resulting in the re-election of the old boards, with the exception that in the Mohawk and Malone Mr. Freeman was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Barton.

The West Shore Directory is composed of Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Ashbel Green, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles C. Clarke, Edward D. Adams, Horace J. Hayden, Samuel F. Barger, Charles Lanier, James D. Layng, and Charles H. Coster.

Following are the Directors of the Mohawk and Malone: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, H. Walter Webb, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. Seward Webb, Edward D. Adams, Rossiter, Charles F. Cox, John M. Toucey, and Francis P. Freeman.

Mr. Vanderbilt's party returned to New-York in the afternoon, arriving here at 4:20 o'clock.

Looking for Witnesses.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Deputy United States Marshals who have been given Grand Jury subpoenas to serve on the soliciting freight agents of Eastern and Western and Southern roads, and for the employes of big shippers whose business it is to see that their firms get reduced rates on shipments, did not meet with any success yesterday. These are the men, especially the railroad subordinates, who are wanted the most as witnesses before the next Federal Grand Jury. They are wanted to incriminate the higher officials of their roads, who are regarded as the offenders in ordering discrimination to be made. The District Attorney and the Commerce Commission are determined to indict the officials of high degree as a permanent lesson to stop rate cutting. A list of the freight agents wanted as witnesses has been furnished the Government by an employe of the Commerce Commission, but when the Marshal's office closed for the day it was reported that service had not been secured on one agent. There was much excitement in railroad officialdom.

Red Bank Trolley Franchise.

RED BANK, N. J., April 15.—After working for nearly a year in an effort to secure a franchise for a trolley railroad in the business section of Red Bank, the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railroad Company has at last gained its point. The privilege to operate the road was given by the Board of Commissioners last night. The company agrees to macadamize the streets through which the road is to run, and to keep those thoroughfares in repair. The company will use a single track, with sidings on each of the streets. The cars are to be provided with fenders, and not allowed to run more than four miles an hour within the town limits. The company agrees also to deposit $10,000 with the proper town authorities as a guarantee fund. Mr. Greenburg, President of the company, said to-day that the road would be in running order by June 15.

Two Erie Promotions.

Two important Erie Railroad promotions took effect yesterday. Sam P. Shane, lately General Freight Agent, became Assistant General Freight Traffic Manager of the Erie, and also of the Chicago and Erie. George B Whittlesey, chief clerk in Mr. Shane's office, was promoted to be the Assistant General Agent of the Erie. The offices of both are to remain in Cleveland.

Worcester and Shrewsbury Lease.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Committee on Rules met in the State House to-day and reported against suspending the rules on the petition for an act to permit the leasing of the Worcester and Shrewsbury Railroad to the Worcester Consolidated.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—There was incorporated in Albany yesterday the Great Neck and Port Washington Railroad Company, to operate a steam railroad from a point of junction with the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at Great Neck, Queens County, to Port Washington, a distance of four miles; capital, $50,000. Directors—Austin Corbin, E. R. Reynolds, and W. G. Bosworth of New-York; A. C. Bedford and W. J. Kelly of Brooklyn, Martin Joost of Sands Point, L. I., A. H. Baxter, Thomas Mott, and Thomas Welp of Port Washington, L. I. The company's office will be in the village of Jamaica.

—The Southwestern Traffic Association Board of Arbitration, consisting of W. H. Newman of the Chicago and Northwestern, D. B. Morey of the Illinois Central, and Richard Lord of the Southwestern, met in St. Louis last Tuesday to consider differentials on cotton from the Southwest via Texas ports. All the shipping interests affected were heard and the board has arranged a schedule covering every point. Publication of their finding will be withheld for the present, but will be announced in ample time to take care of the next crop.

—There is a report from Muskegon, Mich., that the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, which has been bringing freight across the lake from Milwaukee, by the Crosby Line, has decided to go into business itself, since the Crosby Line also undertook to cover the Grand Haven Line. The road has completed negotiations with the owner of the steamer Lawrence of Chicago, and will start on April 20, under the auspices of the Milwaukee, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids Transportation Company.

—Western Passenger Association lines have adopted a proposition to sell home-seeking excursion tickets from Missouri River points to all points in Wyoming, west of and including Rin Junction, Laramie, and Moorcraft; all points in Colorado on the west of a line drawn through Leadville, Salida, and Alamosa, and all points in Utah.

—General Manager Warren of the Great Northern Company has appointed Cyrus H. Jenks, Superintendent of the Montana Central Railway, with headquarters at Great Falls. Mr. Jenks has for the past two years been Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Great Northern, with headquarters in Grand Forks.

—The Union Pacific February statement for the whole system shows: Gross earnings, $1,508,077, increase $74,204, net $524,947, increase, $132,108. For two months, gross, $3,052,678; increase $124,683, net $945,216, increase $168,859.

—The Senate Railroad Committee in Albany has agreed to report favorably the Saunders Mileage Book bill and Senator Tibbit's bill providing for three-cent fares on Troy street railroads during certain hours.

—It is stated by The Kansas City Star that "the only unlimited perpetual pass ever issued by the New-York Central is now held by W. P. Fishback of Indianapolis, who received it twenty-six years ago."

—D. S. Gray, representative of the Pennsylvania system on the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, has decided to remove his residence from Columbus, Ohio, to New-York.

—At a meeting in this city yesterday the Directors of the Northwest Equipment Company unanimously accepted the terms offered them by the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee.

—The Joint Traffic Managers have applied to the Produce Exchange Grain Committee for some additional statistics relating to the falling off of the export grain trade at this port.

—A contract has been let for the construction of a short spur of the Aberdeen and West End Railroad in North Carolina which will connect that road with the Southern.

—Stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad have re-elected Isaac Requa President and C. P. Huntington First Vice President of that company.

—Receiver John K. Cowen has returned to Baltimore after an extended trip of inspection over the Baltimore and Ohio system.

—Deposits of Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 have been made under the reorganization plan.

—Vice President C. C. Clarke of the New-York Central is in California.

MR. FITCH MAKES A REPLY.

What He Says of Mr. Roosevelt's Remarks on a $9,000 Transfer.

Controller Fitch yesterday replied to Police Commissioner Roosevelt's remarks regarding his attitude in the matter of the transfer of $9,000 which the board was allowed to make by the Board of Estimate, against the wishes of the Controller.

The transfer was made from the building account to the contingency account, it being alleged that the money was expended by policemen who were seeking evidence against gambling houses and liquor dealers. Mr. Roosevelt accused Mr. Fitch of exerting his efforts "in behalf of the criminal classes." Mr. Fitch said:

"Mr. Roosevelt, in calling my written proposal to leave an important question of law which has arisen in the public business to the decision of the Supreme Court 'an effort in behalf of the criminal classes,' exhibits his usual good sense and temperance in the use of language.

"It is constantly saying that everybody in journalism, in office, or in politics who disagrees with him on any subject is 'aiding the criminal classes.' He probably honestly believes that it is criminal to oppose him in anything. If he could, I have no doubt that he would make it a criminal offense to take into our Supreme Court, which is looked up to and respected wherever decisions are written in the English language and where every one gets a fair hearing and equal justice, any dispute or disagreement with him.

"I may, nevertheless, be obliged to do so. I feel about his desire to punish me for deciding to submit to the courts a question of law about the same as his Honor the Mayor, who appointed Mr. Roosevelt to office, felt about another matter when he said at a public dinner of the North Side Board of Trade, on March 7, 1896: 'I have my beer on Sunday and I do not ask Theodore about it either.'"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:19	Sun sets...6:40
Moon rises...10:40	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alsatia	Gibraltar	April 2
Comanche	Jacksonville	April 13
El Rio	New-Orleans	April 11
Georgia	Hamburg	April 1
Havel	Bremen	April 7
Istria	Gibraltar	Mar. 31
Jersey City	Swansea	April 1
Mexico	Havana	April 12
Tawasa	Gibraltar	Mar. 28
Schleswig	Hull	April 8
Seminole	Jacksonville	April 11
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	April 2
Stuttgart	Bremen	April 4

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

Augusta Victoria	Southampton	April 10
Campania	Liverpool	April 11
Critic	Dundee	April 3
Kansas City	Savannah	April 14
Mendota	Amsterdam	April 2
Paris	Southampton	April 11
Philadelphia	La Guayra	April 8
Scottish Hero	Shields	April 3
Thingvalla	Christiansand	April 3
Longhirst	St. Lucia	April 10

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

Britannia	Gibraltar	April 4
City of Augusta	Savannah	April 15
El Mar	New-Orleans	April 15
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	April 12
Iroquois	Jacksonville	April 15
Niagara	Nassau	April 14
Trinidad	Bermuda	April 16

SUNDAY, APRIL 19.

Buffalo	Hull	April 4
La Gascogne	Havre	April 11

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Anchoria	Glasgow	April 9
Cevic	Liverpool	April 10
Elysia	Gibraltar	April 6
Veendam	Rotterdam	April 8
Vigilancia	Havana	April 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Orinoco	April 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
El Sol	April 16	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Rio Grande	April 17	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	April 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	April 18	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Comanche	April 18	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Concho	April 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Amsterdam	April 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	April 18	London	4 Broadway.
Seguranca	April 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Etruria	April 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	April 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	April 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alleghany	April 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Werra	April 18	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	April 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	April 18	Hull	22 State St.
Ciudad Condal	April 20	Havana	Pier 20 E. R.
Alliance	April 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Alsatia	April 21	Gibraltar	24 State St.
Havel	April 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	April 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Pontabelle	April 22	Wd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
S. de Nebraska	April 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	April 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	April 22	Haiti	24 State St.
City of Wash.	April 22	.....	113 Wall St.
Teutonic	April 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	April 22	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aug. Victoria	April 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	April 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	April 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	April 25	London	4 Broadway.
Veendam	April 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	April 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	April 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	April 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	April 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	April 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Buffalo	April 25	Hull	22 State St.
Curacao	April 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Trave	April 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	April 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	April 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	April 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	April 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Aller	April 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	May 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	May 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	May 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	May 2	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	May 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spree	May 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	May 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	May 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, April 15.

SS Havel, from Bremen and Southampton, passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:15 P. M.

SS Wyandes, Henney, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, Gonaives March 22, Petit Goave 25, Miragoane 26, Aquin 27, Aux Cayes 29, Port de Paix April 8, Port au Prince 9, Inagua 10, with coffee and logwood and passengers to master; vessel to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Vera Cruz April 1, Tampico 5, Tuxpam 6, Campeachy 8, Progreso 9, and Havana 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Yeats, Montego Bay April 2, Rio Buenos 6, St. Ann's and Annato Bay 7, Port Maria 8, Montego 9, and Kingston 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Cape Haiti March 31, Jeremie April 2, Petit Goave 4, Kingston 9, and Port au Prince 10, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Elihu Thomson, Garlick, Gibara 6 ds., with fruit to Montes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

U. S. cruiser New-York, Wyse, Hampton Roads, anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull March 28 and Falmouth April 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool April 8 and Queenstown 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:53 P. M.

SS Rosneath, (Br.,) McDougall, Estancia March 16, Macelo 23, and St. Lucia April 4, via Delaware Breakwater 14, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., westsouthwest, fresh breeze, clear, very hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Antwerp; Venezuela, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Curacao; Germanic, (Br.,) Liverpool; New-York, Southampton; Prussia, (Ger.,) Hamburg; Prussian, (Br.,) Glasgow; Croft, (Br.,) Leith and Dundee; Orizaba, Havana, &c.; Alamo, Galveston; Guyandotte, Norfolk and Newport News; Anerley, (Br.,) Trinidad and Grenada; Muriel, (Br.,) Hamilton; James Tucker, (Br.,) Norfolk; Suram, (Br.,) Rotterdam.

Bark Pactolus, Santos.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 15.—SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York April 8 for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York April 4 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Greta Holme, (Br.,) sld. from Licata for New-York April 10.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, sld. from Hamburg for New-York April 12.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Chabot, sld. from Pauillac for New-York April 12.

SS Romsdalen, (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New-York April 12.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New-York April 12.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Pellin, sld. from Messina for New-York yesterday.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, sld. from Nevis for New-York yesterday.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York March 29, arr. at Cuxhaven April 12.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York March 25, arr. at Pernambuco April 13.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York March 27, arr. at Malaga yesterday.

SS Kara, (Br.,) Capt. Walsh, from New-York March 2, arr. at Talcahuano yesterday.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York March 27, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York April 1, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Dunara, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York March 29, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New-York April 1 for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, sld. from Naples for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkel, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 217—The Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. the People of the State of Illinois ex rel. W. N. Butler.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 220—Mary A. Black vs. the Elkhorn Mining Company, (Limited.)—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

The call for Thursday will run as follows: Nos. 220, 718, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 169, 231.

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Held in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

98—Heikin vs. steamship Alvall. 95—Wale vs. schooner Minnie A. Bonsall. 96—Blake Manufacturing Company vs. steamship Alfred Dumois. 97—Gray Lighterage Company vs. tug Juniata. 98—McCann vs. yacht Wisdom. 99—Core vs. steamship Sabastros. 100—O'Donohue vs. same. 101—Guimares vs. steamship Wordsworth. 102—Perry vs. tug W. E. Gladwish. 103—Von Romm vs. Boston Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.) 104—Ellis vs. steamship Alsatia. 105—Nelson vs. tug C. R. Stone. 106—New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. steamship Saratoga. 107—Greenwood vs. tugs Rambler, Mischief, and another. 108—Curtin vs. schooner A. S. Parker. 109—Carter vs. steamship Alfred Dumois. 110—Chew vs. tug R. H. Williams, Jr. 111—Dailey vs. scow Arthur D. 112—Reeves vs. tug Transit, &c. 113—Clyde Steamship Company vs. steamship Guyandotte. 114—Bird vs. steamship Ardandhu. 115—Healey vs. steamship Marracaibo. 116—Burger vs. schooner Andrew Burnham. 117—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 118—Baxter vs. steamship Ardandhu. 119—Clancey vs. tug George S. Schultz and steamboat Little Silver. 120—Hastorf vs. tug Governor. 121—Weaver vs. Williams. 122—Strong vs. seeamship Munchen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 78 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

41—Blair vs. New-York Electric Equipment Company. 58—United States vs. Hepburn. 59—Same vs. same. 77—Webbets vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 81—Arnold vs. Haggard. 82—Ungaro vs. Press Publishing Company. 48—Connor vs. Friedman. 49—Connor vs. Williamson. 50—Connor vs. Friedman. 84—Knauer vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 85—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company, (Limited.) 86—McGarry vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Lay, Lacombe, and Shipman, will open for the April session in Room 122 Post Office Building on Monday, April 20, at 10:30 A. M. Following is the calendar:

141—Riverside Bank vs. First National Bank of Shenandoah. 143—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Yuengling Brewing Company. 145—Rivinus vs. Langford. 146—Langford vs. Rivinus. 152—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 153—Graves vs. Stewart. 154—Goddard vs. The Crefeld Mills. 156—Howell vs. schooner Mary L. Peters. 159—Clyde Steamship Company vs. tug Florence. 128—Kilmer Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 134—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. New-York and Honduras Company. 151—Audsley vs. The Mayor of New-York City. 166—Gould Coupler Company vs. Trojan Coupler Company.

STATE COURTS

Court of Appeals.

People vs. Vincenzo Nino, appellant.—Argued by Amos H. Evans for appellant and J. D. Lindsay, Assistant District Attorney, for respondent.

D. B. Shickels vs. George Herold, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. Hughes for appellant and George M. Mackeller for respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is as follows: Nos. 510, 512, 518, 642, 500, 514, 522, 533.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P.J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Will open at 1 P. M.

Nos. 49, 29, 62, 88, 22, 72, 86, 76, 84, 79, 58, 69, 82, 15, 75, 81, 90, 94, 61, 46.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Andrews, J.—Motions.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 2865, 2811, 2832. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2180, 2181, 2182, 2131, 1193, 1945, 1962, 2121, 1795, 1339, 1699, 2111, 1940, 2189, 1540, 1541, 1902. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.

Nos. 465, 296. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8048, 6595, 7590, 6802, 8044, 7980, 7296, 7975. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1230, 2169, 1667, 1846, 1784, 1228, 840, 7278, 792, 1641, 2051, 1958, 1923. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case to be summed up.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.

Nos. 1222, 1931, 1452, 1674, 76, 1491, 1984, 982, 2111, 1176, 1716, 1811, 1249. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT, CHAMBERS—Arnold, S. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Philippe Savary, Louisa J. Jones, Adolph S. Stallschu, Catherine Higgins, Amalie Leon, Frederick W. Dieckmann, Catharine Bradford. At 2 A. M.—Marvelle W. Cooper, Flora Ulman, Meta Simon, Siegfried L. Schwabach, and Henry Spicer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 1155—Will of James Brady, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1159—Will of Margaret P. Meidrum, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1166—Will or Anthony Tierney, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 1987, 1253, 1192, 800, 4089, 1259, 1180, 3517, 3518, 4044½, 1804½, 1092, 1093, 4036, 4037, 1932, 3145, 2887, 999, 1000, 3470, 546, 1197, 1212. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 1232, 99, 100, 1133, 1199, 1153, 1026, 1037, 891, 239, 533, 404, 960, 947, 1066, 1033, 969, 1140, 1148, 1149, 1162, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1174, 1176, 1178, 518, 952, 1065½. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 924, 667, 698, 702, 761, 762, 1268, 1269, 890, 763, 775, 1311, 1304, 1305, 1315½, 1352, 704, 1277, 1317, 4298, 1332, 1350, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 3227, 4303, 4273, 4339, 4370, 3127, 4349, 4247. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Norton vs. Woodruff—John L. N. Hunt. Kingsland vs. Clark (two cases)—Henry Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Maguire vs. Hersfield—George E. Mott.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, and Hatch, JJ. Enumerated.—Nos. 114, 132, 158, 160, 188, 138, 28, 91, 111, 190, 101, 192, 194, 195, 196.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J. No. 204.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Clement, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 1369, 1685, 268, 856, 121, 1228, 2005, 1705, 1836½, 1589, 2113, 2007, 2150, 1671, 4522, 1714, 4006, 1647, 4117, 1652, 1848, 2351, 2107, 1167, 1359, 3581, 4508, 2259, 2145, 1699, 2353, 2386, 3540, 1375, 1390, 2070, 1648, 1649, 1746, 1391, 1238, 1723, 1410, 1850, 2029, 1383.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2370.

COUNTY COURT—Part I., Hurd, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estate of Margaret Elder, John Bertsch, Samuel Aymar, George I. Blackwell, Edward Curran, Charles Winterwerb, Louis Lisemann, Dina Kuster, Rufus C. Palmer, Charles Lawrence, and James B. Cropsey.

The estates of Michael Hayes, M. Howell Tapping, and David McDonald.

The guardianship of Ephraim Tweedy.

The transfer tax of Juliet Cornell.

Contested Calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.: 22—Will of Joseph Dellert.

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Spalding Wheels

With their straight tangent spokes, combined with hubs turned from solid bar stock, with removable ball cases, are absolutely reliable. The spokes are not disfigured by a wire or solder at the crossing. Rock elm rims with long tongue and groove lapped joint used exclusively.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale,* via Bremen, (letters for other parts

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two young women; one as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, the other as child's nurse or maid to grown children; willing and obliging; highest references. Call Thursday and Friday, 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person as chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing; in private family; best city reference from last employer; no cards. Call, from 10 to 4, at 203 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with grown child; best references. Call, 10 and 2, at 152 West 87th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or assist with washing; four years' city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; personal references. 109 West 53d St., grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good strong willing girl; call Wednesday. 312 East 70th St., Mullin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, in private family, as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; references. 226 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her work, and willing to assist in other work; best personal references. H. H., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; personal references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; can assist with washing and ironing; good reference. 305 West 36th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Competent; with first-class family; willing to assist in dining room; best reference. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best city reference. 36 West 93d St., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; would assist with washing or sewing. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good reference. 785 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; first-class city reference. 317 East 24th St., Swenson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Plain Laundress.—Private family. 1 East 35th St., 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid, and to assist; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; two years' best city references. 639 6th Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, just landed, as chambermaid or general houseworker in small private family. 409 West 48th St.; Kane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 770 Amsterdam Av.; Rice's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. L. J., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Five years' reference from present employer. Call, Thursday morning, at 12 East 45th St

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; three years' reference; city or country; R., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 30 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Ey young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good city reference. 113 West 53d St., Cortes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and plain sewer. Present employer, 721 Park Av., private family.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; references; will leave city. M. T., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as reliable chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. J. P. S., 552 10th St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as reliable chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. 124 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly experienced; best city references. 134 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; can do plain sewing; city references. 30 West 44th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in boarding house; willing and obliging; good references. 333 East 39th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By two respectable married women, sisters; would like to take care of a house during the Summer; one is good cook; other first-class laundress; can furnish good reference. Mrs. Dempsey, 110 East 54th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a reliable person to take charge of a private house for the Summer; best city references. 409 West 19th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A young lady well bred, educated at a fashionable New-York school, and possessing the usual accomplishments, is suddenly thrown upon her own resources and desires a position as companion to lady or young girl; good traveler; references given in New-York and throughout the South. V. V., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By successful teacher of Parisian French; teaches other languages; experienced traveler; trustworthy, reliable, useful; in family or to travel; excellent references. Mademoiselle, 119 East 24th St.

COMPANION.—Lady, with ten months' hospital experience, as companion or attendant to invalid lady; good reader and musician. M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; first-class references. 1,113 2d Av., near 58th St.; ring Mack's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; city reference; home more an object than high wages. McCue, 338 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman as cook and to assist with washing in small private family. Call at present employer's, 18 East 68th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; three and one-half years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. 107 West 26th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; clean and careful; best of reference. C. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; city or country; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; understands French cooking; good city reference. 124 West 46th St., first floor, west side.

COOK.—French; well recommended; best references from Paris and New-York. Mme. C. Boulard, 20 East 72d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 101 Park Av.

COOK.—English; cook and do coarse washing in small private family; country for the Summer; good personal reference. 508 2d Av., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands business; best references. 932 8th Av., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; plain and fancy cooking; good baker; city or country; city reference. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—As a good cook and to assist with washing; reference; country preferred. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By German; willing; good cook; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as a good cook; five years' reference. Call, for two days, 1,069 Park Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook; private family; city or country; best reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; assist with washing if required; good reference. 304 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman; good cook; plain washing, housework; good city reference. 338 East 36th St., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; city or country; good reference. 204 West 60th St., in care of Dunken.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat, reliable German Protestant as good cook and laundress. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family; best city reference. 135 West 52d St.

COOK.—By careful, steady woman; first-class; city or country; best city reference. 342 East 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl, with best personal reference; no cards. 312 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of creams and desserts; good baker; private family. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as a first-class cook and good baker; personal and city reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—In private family where kitchenmaid is kept; all kinds of cooking and baking; city reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant woman; city or country; city references. 223 West 34th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls (Danish) together as cook and chambermaid. Mrs. Anderson, 410 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By well recommended family cook. Call, Thursday morning, at present employer's, 12 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good baker; first-class city reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. 218 West 61st St.

COOK.—By a very experienced person; very best of references. 7 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a refined North German as competent cook; city references. 464 7th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in fine family; wages, $30. Mrs. Kampf, 1,320 2d Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; best of city references; city or country. 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—Position as first-class cook; Protestant; good references; wages $35. 312 East 41st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; makes fine French bread and rolls; is particularly neat in person and kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; first-class personal city reference. M. A. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; understands her business, baking, and pastry thoroughly; takes full charge of kitchen and marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35. M. L., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent Frenchwoman; take entire charge of kitchen; dinners and parties; would prefer to go to country for Summer; first-class city references. Jon, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands all styles; French, English, and American cooking; in private family; takes full charge of kitchen; highest city reference from last employer, Annie, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Swede; thoroughly experienced; take full charge; dinners and luncheons in latest style; private family; kitchenmaid required; economical manners; first-class personal city reference. 243 East 32d St. Young.

COOK.—By first-class young English person; thoroughly understands her business; French and English cooking; wages, $35; kitchenmaid required; good references. 252 West 39th St.; Hemming's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as competent cook, the other as competent waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; personal city references. Call at Clinton Market, 682 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; would assist with housekeeping if required; country preferred; good wages wanted. R., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant girl (30) as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her work; willing and obliging; good city reference. 751 6th Av., ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By reliable girl, a permanent place as cook; assist with rough washing; willing and obliging; personal references. 533 West 57th St., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes to find positions for two competent women—one as cook, other as chambermaid. 43 East 29th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly experienced; where kitchenmaid is kept; disengaged April 20; present employer can be seen. 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference; wages, $30. 123 West 24th St., Bell 11.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer; all kinds of ices; take entire charge; city or country; city reference. M. C., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal references. 108 East 102d St., Phelan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city reference. M. A., 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman brought up in England as good cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 150 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; competent cook; in private family; honest and willing; can do fine cooking; best references. 263 West 30th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; experienced, trustworthy, respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. Crotty, 149 East 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook and laundress; city reference; willing to go to country for Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Canadian girls; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country. 144 East 43d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Ahrens, 100 East 80th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just back from Paris with a choice selection of latest styles; wishes to work for some nice costumers at home; very reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed; best references as a perfect fitter. Yamin, 361 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emilie Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; French; by day; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; highly recommended as to work and reliability; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; would like a few more customers by the day; makes ladies' and children's clothes; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made on shortest notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person by day. Mlle. La Cosse, 265 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; to go out by day; good cutter and fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make costumes from $8 to $14; waists, $5 to $7; best city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good at making over and children's clothes. M. B., 251 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; country or city; references. 42 Perry St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure a position as governess or companion for a French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisienne (middle-aged) as governess or companion; speaks different languages; would travel; best city references. E. W., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to get a situation for German nursery governess or nurse; can be well recommended by present employer; call on Thursday, from 10 to 12, at 422 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—By young American as nursery governess; competent to take full charge of one or two small children; piano and first studies. Mrs. Gilfoy, 239 East 41st St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a refined young German lady; willing to travel; best city references. G. C., 314 East 62d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend, and who can be seen on Wednesday at 13 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By North German; well educated; speaks little English. 57 West 51st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By intelligent middle-aged German woman in clubhouse or hotel as housekeeper; best city references. 1,152 8d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; in private family; city or country; city reference. 329 East 31st St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city references. L. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; competent in all her duties; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; good packer; take full charge of wardrobe; best reference. K. K., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; speaks different languages; good seamstress, hairdresser; highest city references; does not object to travel. P. D. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant lady's maid to travel in Europe; first-class hairdresser; good packer and seamstress; good references. E. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Who understands thoroughly all duties, including hairdressing and sewing, and has best American references; will travel if desired and is not seasick. Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, 123 East 38th St., call from 4 to 6 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; accustomed to travel; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best of references. Address, for two days, A. J. M., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. M. R., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant as lady's maid or nurse for grown children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good references. J. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in her duties; good packer, hairdresser; understands sewing; care of lady's wardrobe; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has best city and Paris references. Y. Z., the French Home, 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands her duties very well; best references. Coelos, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French person; experienced; good seamstress; desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German; speaks French and English; to go abroad; experienced nursery governess; good sailor and packer; highest city reference. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German Protestant as maid and seamstress; best city references. Call, Tuesday, at 833 3d Av., care of Mrs. Stronz, top floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamber work; 5 years; reference. A. M., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady would recommend her French maid to a family going to Europe. Inquire at 44 West 57th St., between 2 and 3:30.

MAID.—By young woman as maid or housekeeper; can furnish good references from last place. Brogan, 270 West 128th St.

MAID.—With lady going abroad; English; good reference. L. Clark, 315 East 62d St.

MAID.—Artistic hairdresser, manicure; references from present employer. T., 166 East 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as maid and seamstress; sewing and chamberwork; understands dressmaking; fine sewing; city or country; best city reference. 140 West 52d St.; ring Sulzer's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties; all kinds sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist with light duties; good packer; city reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av.; Brown's bell.

MAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly experienced; to young ladies; is an excellent seamstress; best city reference. 214 East 26th St.; ring Graham's bell.

MAID, &c.—By North German; competent in her duties; as maid and seamstress or care for growing children; city reference. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls, sisters, a place together, or would go separately; one as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; the other as waitress; five years' reference from last place; both willing to go to the country. 242 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; several years' city reference from best families. 255 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. W., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class city reference. M. B., 209 West 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; leaving on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. Call, two days, at 879 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference.

Keefe, 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thorough in all branches; wages, $22 to $25; references; city or country. 251 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference; no cards. 143 East 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress. Can be seen Thursday morning at present employer's, 12 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 156 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class, competent laundress; best city reference. 171 East 96th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent; capable of bringing child up on bottle; no objection to the country; best personal reference. S. J., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 62 West 43d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady would like to place a neat, desirable Protestant girl as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 19 West 35th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German, from Hanover, in first-class American family, as nurse for one or two children from 3 years up, or as maid to young ladies; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. N. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; invaluable for sick or delicate baby; great many years' highest city references. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Kemp's bell.

NURSE.—To go to Europe for Summer; thoroughly experienced in the care of children; speaks German and English; best references. 108 East 4th St., store.

NURSE.—By competent young woman, who thoroughly understands the care of small or growing children; first-class personal reference. 408 West 31st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, that can take entire charge from birth; understands all bottle foods; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE or MAID.—A lady wants situation for a Parisian as nurse or maid to young children, whom she can thoroughly recommend; good sewer. Call, Sunday, 34 Park Av.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Kemp's bell.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced North German, who speaks good French, to go and come back with family going abroad; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent woman as nurse to young children in first-class American family; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 68th St.

NURSE or GOVERNESS, SEAMSTRESS or waitress.—By neat German as nurse or governess, seamstress or waitress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for growing children; best reference. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times; no cards.

NURSE.—By educated North German as nursery governess; to take full charge of children; first-class references. Experience, 632 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a competent person; understands all kinds of food; best city reference. Call, two days, 85 West 54th St., third bell.

NURSE.—By competent colored girl as nurse; city references. Mamie Hunter, 241 West 124th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable young woman; well experienced with children; good references. 217 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant nurse to take entire care of baby; good sewer; good reference. 1,611 Park Av.; ring Davidson's bell.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young French girl to take care of children; best reference. 128 West 29th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—First-class; willing to assist the butler in the dining room; no objections to any part of the country for the Summer; first-class city references. 232 East 70th St., second floor.

PARLORMAID.—By young woman as parlormaid in private family; best city references. 152 East 22d St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced young woman. Apply present employer's, 25 East 60th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress and nursery governess; best references. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best references. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman as seamstress and wait on grown children; best city references. W. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 92 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress; practical dressmaker; can cut; makes over; assist in chamberwork; best city references. 206 East 41st St., Hasset's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; good sewer and dressmaker; with growing children, or as maid. Address, stating wages, R. A., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID—DRESSMAKER.—By two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one excellent waitress or chambermaid; other first-class dressmaker; can cut and fit dresses; willing to assist with grown children or light chamberwork; both willing and obliging; best city reference. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as first-class waitress and the other as first-class chambermaid; to go together; city or country; in private family. Call, Wednesday, at 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at 47 East 57th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing to do some chamberwork; best city reference; no cards. 208 East 38th St., ring Mown's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages from $20 to $25; best city references. J. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to do some chamberwork in small private American family; best city reference. 1,558 3d Av.; fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress in a private family; best references. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; good city reference. 83 East 114th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman; take butler's place; city references. Q., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; private family; best reference from last employer. 201 East 20th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 421 West 32d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, to take family washing home; first-class reference. 234 East 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER.—By a young lady as cashier or saleslady in retail store; six years' reference from last employer. F. Powell, 69 East 117th St.

COURIER MAID.—Sixteen years' experience; disengaged until April 25; able to take entire charge of family anywhere; best possible references. K. Hasler, 1,226 Broadway, Cook's office.

KINDERGARTENER.—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent married man; best city references. M. J., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; understands all inside duties; best city recommendations. O'Neill, 631 1st Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, having slight knowledge of English, as butler in a private family where second man is employed; city or country; age, 34; very tall and fine appearance; best references from Paris and also from present place; at liberty now or for few days. Eugene Delaigue, care of Howard Gibb, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman; 24; speaks English, German; disengaged 1st May; family going abroad; neat, active, intelligent, willing, obliging; good references present employer. L. Derivaux, care H. Gibb, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; French; in private family; understands their business thoroughly; leaving on account of family giving up house; capable to take full charge; highest reference from present employer. E. M., 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed young man; thoroughly experienced in every respect; single; good appearance; excellent valet; willing and obliging; highest personal references. Thomas O'Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced North German; age, 35 years; speaks English fluently; also French; just disengaged; best of references. Ernest, 590 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—German; neat, quick, willing, temperate, honest; excellent care of silver; take full charge of parties; first-class city reference. W., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; tall; good valet; willing, obliging; no objection to country; good city reference. Emilie, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—French; sober, honest, willing; speaks little English; in private family; city or country. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler or valet in private family; thoroughly competent for his duties; first-class city references. G. C., 170 West 64th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife; English; in country; private family; both experienced servants; first-class city reference. G., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business perfectly; in private family; has best city reference. Joseph, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By competent colored man in private family; city or country; present employer can be seen. Benjamin, 95 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, obliging; three years in the same place; first-class city references. Louis, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Swedish butler; thoroughly competent; best of references. Johnson, 426 4th Av.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find positions for her butler and second man; both well recommended. 430 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; city or country; first-class city references. G. S., care A. Padner, 217 East 70th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Experienced; town or country; good reference. C., Box 385, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly experienced young man; excellent references. W., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler, William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English; trained servant; lady can highly recommend him in every respect. 57 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—Single handed, or as good second man; Englishman; age 27; disengaged when suited. G. T., 7 Park Av.

BUTLER.—Swedish; honest; thoroughly sober; last employer will testify; first-class city references. M., 985 8th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swiss; understands his duties well; best references. S. B., Box 811 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 34 West 136th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; just disengaged; understands his duties very well; best city references. Marcelin, 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; or second man in first-class family; best reference from present employer. E. E., 17 West 60th St.

BUTLER.—English; at liberty when suited; lady can be seen; reliable man. C., 253 West 33d St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable married couple; can be high

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

Have You Seen Our New Accumulation Policy with Guaranteed Cash Surrender Values?

It provides for a Cash Surrender Value, Cash Loans at five per cent., Term Extension, and Paid-up Insurance.

IT IS AUTOMATICALLY AND ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THREE FULL PREMIUMS HAVE BEEN PAID, AND IS INCONTESTIBLE FOR ANY CAUSE AFTER ONE YEAR.

The following illustration of a Whole Life Policy for $10,000, issued at age 35, shows its advantages when compared with the policies issued under the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture law, which heretofore has been regarded as giving very liberal guarantees to retiring policy holders.

ILLUSTRATION OF GUARANTEES. $10,000 Ordinary Life. Age 35. Annual Premium, $281.

At end of	N. Y. Life Cash Value.	Mass. Law Value.	N. Y. Life Paid-up Insurance Guaranteed.	Mass. Paid-up Value.	N. Y. Life Loan Guaranteed.	N. Y. Life Extension Given.
3d Year	$160	$180	$660	$495	$290	2 yrs. 8 mo.
4th Year	320	305	950	820	500	4 yrs. 1 mo.
5th Year	550	435	1,330	1,142	600	5 yrs. 5 mo.
6th Year	660	569	1,590	1,459	710	6 yrs. 6 mo.
7th Year	780	707	1,850	1,772	820	7 yrs. 6 mo.
8th Year	910	850	2,110	2,081	940	8 yrs. 6 mo.
9th Year	1,040	997	2,360	2,384	1,180	9 yrs. 5 mo.
10th Year	1,310	1,149	2,750	2,681	1,320	10 yrs. 2 mo.
11th Year	1,460	1,303	3,000	2,971	1,460	10 yrs. 10 mo.
12th Year	1,620	1,461	3,260	3,252	1,620	11 yrs. 4 mo.
13th Year	1,780	1,622	3,510	3,526	1,780	11 yrs. 10 mo.
14th Year	1,940	1,785	3,750	3,792	2,100	12 yrs. 2 mo.
15th Year	2,330	1,951	4,200	4,050	2,330	12 yrs. 5 mo.
16th Year	2,520	2,120	4,450	4,301	2,520	12 yrs. 8 mo.
17th Year	2,700	2,292	4,690	4,544	2,700	12 yrs. 10 mo.
18th Year	2,890	2,465	4,920	4,779	2,890	12 yrs. 11 mo.
19th Year	3,080	2,641	5,150	5,007	3,080	12 yrs. 11 mo.
20th Year	3,280	2,819	5,370	5,227	3,280	13 yrs. 0 mo.

For rates and agencies apply at the Home Office, 346-348 Broadway.

THEY ALL HAILED THE ALDERMAN.

Vehement Greeting for W. A. Holmes of Bayonne at Produce Exchange.

Democratic victories in the New-Jersey charter elections on Tuesday excited more than passing interest at the Produce Exchange because many of the members reside across the North River, and two of them, William A. Holmes, the commercial market reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and Henry Guilard of the firm of Guilard, Rouse & Bostwick, inspectors of provisions, were nominated by the Democrats for the offices of Aldermen for the Second and First Wards of Bayonne. Mr. Guilard failed to overcome his opponent by 15 votes, and concluded not to appear at the Exchange.

Mr. Holmes had no such reason for remaining away, for he had received 753 votes, against 554, in a Republican ward. When he arrived, heavy-eyed, with the fatigue of political conflict, he had to make a pathway for himself through the outstretched hands of members extending congratulations. He was buried in figures at his table, when there was a commotion near by, and his astonished gaze encountered a procession of brokers marching toward him. The procession had formed in three companies, led by Harry Raphael of Armour & Co., William Hamilton of E. H. Dougherty & Co., and B. B. Roundy. They lined up before him, and at the command, saluted him with a low sweep of their hats as "the Alderman."

Then cheers for Alderman Holmes were noisily given. Calls for a speech followed. Mr. Holmes was lifted from his chair and carried to a stand, which the members wished him to mount. He succeeded in checking this purpose by saying that he could not make a speech then, but that if the crowd wished to partake of his hospitality, he was at its service.

The function of entertainer for the Exchange was not imposed upon him, but before he could return to his work, his hands and shoulders were lamed from the wringing and whacking of members, who thus emphasized their predictions that the Common Council Chamber at Bayonne would now become the cradle for a great public career.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS.

Armenian Rugs just as they arrived. No chemicals used to subdue the colors.

Great Bargains NOW.

LONG CREDIT.

104 West 14th Street.

PULLED NO POLITICAL WIRES.

What Col. Waring Writes to Albany in Answer to a Report.

The following letter was sent yesterday to Lieut. Gov. Saxton by Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department:

Dear Sir: It is reported in the New-York papers that Senator Grady said in the Senate yesterday: "Col. Waring goes about his work decorated in civilian garb. Every one does not know when he is not attending to his duties. He may be seen about the Fifth Avenue Hotel any afternoon, loitering on the settees. There he pulls political wires and fixes political jobs."

Will you kindly make it known to the Senators who heard this statement that I have not been in the Fifth Avenue Hotel three times within the past year, that I have never loitered on the settees, and that I have neither there nor elsewhere pulled political wires or fixed political jobs, or had anything whatever to do with politics of any sort since I was appointed Commissioner of Street Cleaning of this city.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Sergt. Michael Smith, formerly of the East Twenty-second Street Station, yesterday took charge of the school of instruction for new policemen at Headquarters. Sergt. Smith is one of the new Sergeants, recently appointed. He has been twenty-two years in the department, and was a Roundsman for nineteen years. He was for nine years assistant instructor of the probation police officers. Eight years ago he was assigned to precinct duty.

—James Gleason, for ten years Registrar of Bellevue Hospital, sent in his resignation Monday last. It took effect yesterday. Gleason was notified by the Commissioners of Charities that he would be dismissed if he did not resign. No charges, as far as Superintendent Murphy knows, have been made against Gleason. His successor has not as yet been appointed. Gleason is a Democrat.

—O. H. Taylor, General Passenger Agent of the Fall River Line, announces that, beginning May 3 next, the Sunday trips on that line will be resumed. Mr. Taylor also announces that, beginning on that date, the leaving time of steamers from New-York will be 5:30 P. M. instead of 5 P. M. as at present.

—De Wolf Hopper will have a cordial reception at the Broadway Theatre when he produces John Philip Sarsa and Charles Klein's comic opera, "El Capitan," next Monday night. The advance sale of seats for next week is the largest ever recorded in the history of the theatre.

—The one hundredth performance of "Chimmie Fadden" in this city was given at the Standard Theatre last night, and souvenirs in the form of statuettes of Charles H. Hopper as the Bowery Boy were distributed. A crowded house witnessed the performance.

—George C. Boniface, Jr., has been engaged by Managers Evans and Mann, to appear in "The Mandarin," the new opera to be presented by the De Koven-Smith Opera Company at the Herald Square Theatre next season.

—Jerome Sykes, who has been alternating with H. C. Barnabee in the Bostonians, has been engaged by Canary & Lederer as leading comedian of the Lillian Russell Opera Company for next season.

—Two new Post Office sub-stations were opened in this city yesterday. One, No. 49, is situated at Third Avenue and Ninety-first Street, and the other, No. 50, is at 112 Manhattan Street.

—Senor Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta will deliver an address at the benefit tendered to the Cuban cause by "The Last Stroke" company, at the Star Theatre to-night.

—Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Lottie Berg, who died Tuesday at the Manhattan Hospital. He found that death was due to poison.

—The United States cruiser New-York, from Hampton Roads, arrived yesterday morning, and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I.

—The Commercial Cable Company is advised that communication with Jersey by the English route is restored.

Brooklyn.

—Fireman Neil Ruddy of Engine No. 24 was dismissed from the force by Fire Commissioner Bryant, yesterday. There were six charges against him. Frank Kearns of Engine No. 15 was fined fifteen days' pay for "sleeping under the influence of liquors, drugs, and compounds." James F. Grant of Truck 9 was fined two days' pay for violating a rule, established by Foreman Quinn, against cigarette smoking.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday a verdict of $21,000 was given against the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company in favor of Mrs. Katie J. McMahon, whose husband, John J. McMahon, was run down and drowned by a ferryboat owned by the defendant.

—Corporation Counsel Burr has decided that the Civil Service Commission cannot restore to the eligible list the names of persons who have been discharged without cause during the first thirty days of an administration by appointing officers.

—Patrolman Zimmerlein of the Classon Avenue Precinct was dismissed from the department yesterday by Commissioner Welles for being intoxicated. Patrolman James Wren of the Flatbush Precinct was fined thirty days' pay for the same offense.

—The Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association will be the guests of the active regiment April 23, on which occasion the command will be reviewed by the ex-Majors and ex-Brigadier Generals.

—J. C. Cameron, until a week ago Superintendent of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, has accepted the Superintendency of the Jersey Electric Railroad Company.

Long Island.

—Arthur R. Woods, son of Police Captain Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City, secured a verdict of $15,000 from the Long Island Railroad Company in the Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday. Woods was an express messenger, and lost a leg in a collision between his car and another. He sued for $25,000.

—At the first meeting of the new Queens County Board of Supervisors in Long Island City yesterday, David L. Van Nostrand of Flushing was elected Chairman of the board. There was a dead-lock upon the choice of Clerk, the salary of which office is $2,000.

—C. Melville Smith, Theron L. Smith, and Livingstone Smith of Smithtown, Commissioners appointed to decide upon a cross-Island highway from Port Jefferson and Patchogue, will meet April 23.

—Port Jefferson business men are discussing a proposition to build a canal through the meadows near that village to connect the harbor with Crystal Lake, a half mile distant.

—Fire destroyed the old Avery homestead at Blue Point yesterday. It was said to be 100 years old.

Yonkers.

—The newly elected Sunday school officers of the First Reformed Church are: Superintendent—Dr. H. W. Bartholf; First Assistant—Joseph Hover; Second Assistant, (in charge of the primary department)—Miss Marion Stewart; Secretary—Walter Blackburn; Assistant Secretary—William A. Wiggins; Treasurer—Le Grand W. Ketcham; Librarians—Harry Anderson and D. Arthur Tilly.

—The second annual entertainment and reception of St. Mary's Church choir was held last night in St. Mary's hall, when "The Contrabandista," by Sullivan and Burnard, was sung. Prof. B. E. Johnson was in charge.

—The eighteenth anniversary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city will be held in Temperance Hall to-morrow evening. City pastors will make short addresses, and good music will be rendered.

—Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, F. and A. M., held a Past Masters' night in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

—A game of basket ball will be played at Pagan's Bicycle Academy to-morrow evening between teams of the Yonkers Athletic Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

—The new City Court Clerk is Henry J. Ritchie; stenographer, Gustav Desgrey, Jr., and Marshal, Thomas E. Lee.

—The bachelors' ball was given Tuesday night at the Park Hill Country Clubhouse.

—Dr. Stearns's Yonkers Bible class has contributed $90 for mission work.

New-Rochelle.

—Theodore Jasper, brother of Superintendent Jasper of the New-York City public schools, killed five blacksnakes Sunday near his home on Lather's Hill. The snakes were routed out of a crevice in the rocks, where they had hibernated.

—The Alcantara Dramatic Company has decided to give the opera "Pinafore" May 12 at the Casino. The opera will be given under the direction of G. L. Spaulding and stage management of N. J. Burchell.

—The Mercy and Help Department of the Epworth League of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church will give a cake sale April 25 in the church parlors.

—The tableaus given last evening at Trinity Parish House were in every way successful. The proceeds will go toward the Maintenance Fund of the Parish House.

—A fire occurred yesterday morning in the section house of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at the foot of Sherwood Avenue.

—The Commissioners of Sewers have practically completed the village system of sewers, and are now considering a system of street drainage.

—The new Salem Baptist Church parsonage, in Locust Avenue, is well under way, and will be completed in six weeks.

—Mrs. Maurice Kingsley will lecture at the Gymnasium this morning.

Westchester County.

—A man was found this morning at 1 o'clock lying at the west end of the platform of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway station, Port Chester, with both feet cut off. He was near the tracks for east-bound trains. He died this morning at 9 o'clock at the Port Chester Hospital. He said his name was Frank Clark, but refused to give any information about himself.

—The investigation by Referee Guernsey into the affairs of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, in White Plains, of which James W. Pierce is Superintendent, will be continued in the Court House, White Plains, this morning.

—John Cuatt of Sing Sing yesterday filed an attachment in the County Clerk's office, White Plains, against the household furniture of Isaac B. Noxon, the missing Secretary of the Sing Sing Savings Bank. It was on a note for $1,000, which amount he had loaned Noxon, dated April 14, 1895. It was returned yesterday by the Sheriff, who reported finding but $753 worth of property, which he attached to satisfy the note.

Jersey City.

—Frederick Thiel of West Hoboken was acquitted on a charge of bigamy in the General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday, his first wife, who caused his arrest, having admitted in her evidence that she did not know whether she was a widow or not when she married Thiel. Her husband, whose name was Storm, was sent to State prison in 1883, and she had never heard from him since. Prosecutor Winfield abandoned the case, and Judge Hudspeth directed an acquittal.

—Paul Bick, who says he lives at Germania Hall, New-York, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on suspicion of being the sneak thief who stole $200 worth of diamonds from the residence of James Hunt, Bergen and Belmont Avenues, Monday night. He was held for examination. At the preliminary examination it transpired that beside the box in which the diamonds were was a pocketbook containing $3,000. Mrs. Hunt's hat was upon it and the thief did not see it.

—George Dompierre, one of the defeated Republican candidates for Alderman in Tuesday's contest, met with a severe accident Monday night. When he went home he found he had lost his night key. In trying to climb through a window he fell and broke his leg in two places.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Verni-Martin Cabinets.

With the airy Watteau-like paintings of pastoral and mythological scenes on backgrounds powdered with gold; with the graceful arabesques and garlands which frame the pictures; with the corner decorations of heads and figures in brass—who does not enjoy having them about?

Our reproductions are as carefully made as the originals of Louis XV. time. They are more lasting. They cost infinitely less.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

W. & J. Sloane

We will continue during this week our special sale of high-class

Axminster & Velvet Carpetings,

at $1.00 per yard.

These are exceptional value for the money.

BROADWAY, 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Great Silk Sale at Retail.

IN BOTH OUR STORES.

Comprising much of our very large Wholesale Silk Stock; the reserve product of our Clifton Silk Mills; late deliveries from other domestic manufacturers and consignments from France and Switzerland.

This immense collection of Silks is on sale in both our stores.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th St.

Twenty-third Street.

Thursday
April 16-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SEALING TREATY RATIFIED

THE SENATE ACTS ON THE CONVENTION WITH ABSOLUTE UNANIMITY.

Great Britain Will Appoint One Commissioner and the United States Another, Switzerland to Name a Third in the Event of a Disagreement—Canadian Claims for Damages for Seizures Will Be Heard at Vancouver and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—After a discussion of a little more than half an hour, the Senate this afternoon, in executive session, ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the appointment of a commission to assess damages alleged to have been sustained by Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized by the Government of the United States for alleged illegal sealing.

The treaty provides that each Government shall appoint one Commissioner, and if they cannot agree, the President of the Swiss Republic is to select a third. The commission, as provided for in the original treaty, was to sit at Vancouver, but an amendment was inserted that the commission shall also be allowed to sit in San Francisco.

The only other amendment of any importance—and even that is said to be unimportant—is the expunging of the word "award" from the text of the convention where reference is made to the proceedings of the Paris tribunal, this Government contending that the Paris tribunal did not make any award on the question of damages; that it went even further and refused to consider that question at all. Otherwise the treaty is as signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney.

When Senator Sherman called it up this afternoon there was a disposition on the part of some Senators to postpone action until the return to the Senate of Senator Morgan, but this was deemed to be impracticable, owing to the uncertainty as to when Mr. Morgan would be able to resume his duties. Mr. Sherman notified the Senate that the State Department was exceedingly anxious to have the matter disposed of at the earliest opportunity, and he further stated that if the Senate intended to ratify the convention at all, it might as well be done now as at any other time, and thus obliterate the idea that was held by some that this Government was trifling with the subject. Briefly he explained the provisions of the treaty.

Mr. Pugh of Alabama, although he favored the treaty, thought it would be better to await the return of Mr. Morgan. Other Senators appeared to be content to accept the judgment of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The text of the convention was then read at length, but little attention was paid to it, the Senators other than members of the committee occupying the time in writing letters.

Mr. Sherman indicated the character of the amendments, and then moved the ratification of the instrument as amended. The ratification was agreed to without the formality of a vote, and with a unanimity that was unexpected. Mr. Sherman frowned down a suggestion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, and it will be printed and filed away among the secret archives of the Senate.

PALISADES BILL OFFERED.

Senator Sewell Becomes Sponsor for the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the Senate today Mr. Sewell introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a military and National park upon the Palisades of the Hudson. The bill sets forth the cession of jurisdiction over these Palisades to the United States by the States of New-York and New-Jersey for the purpose of the Palisades National Military Park, and describes the limits of the territory by metes and bounds.

The lands thus acquired are to be under the charge of six Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, who shall have power to negotiate for the purchase of the lands or any part. Several sections of the bill are devoted to the details of the proposed park and its protection.

A preliminary appropriation of $500,000 is made.

NO EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate Will Not Be Ready to Quit Before June.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It was made pretty clear from an incidental remark in the Senate to-day that the predictions as to an early adjournment of Congress are not likely to be verified.

The slowly moving Du Pont election case had been taken up, and Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) was in the act of beginning an argument against the right of Mr. Du Pont, when the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) made an inquiry as to the time when the election case would probably come to a vote.

Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said that there were at least half a dozen more speeches to be made upon it, and that, therefore he could not fix any time for the vote, although he was very anxious to have the case disposed of. He consented, however, to let the matter go over, when Mr. Gray should have finished his speech, so as to make way for the Indian Appropriation bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, and Mr. Peffer's resolution for an investigation of the recent bond issues.

"That practically means," Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) interposed, "that the Du Pont case is not to be disposed of until after the 1st of June."

Mr. Gray occupied over three hours in the presentation of the case against Mr. Du Pont's claim to the vacant seat from the State of Delaware, and had not finished his speech when the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

NO MORE FREE ALCOHOL.

A Bill to Amend the Wilson Tariff Law Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania repealing Clause 81 of the Wilson Tariff law, providing for free alcohol in the arts.

Mr. Russell of Connecticut offered a substitute for the Stone bill, which was rejected by a vote of 9 to 5. Mr. Russell's bill repealed Clause 61, and enacted instead a provision intended to give free alcohol under proper restrictions. Mr. Russell contended that, under proper regulations, the manufactures could be given free alcohol, which, he thought, they should have, without endangering the revenues from frauds.

The Treasury officials do not take this view of the matter, and, for the want of feasible and practicable regulations, this section of the present tariff has failed to be carried out.

Mr. Russell called attention to the English law on this subject, which, from reports, worked well. The Stone bill, which was adopted after the Russell substitute was voted down, repeals outright and unconditionally Section 61.

MARYLAND SHIP CANAL.

A Bill to Connect Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to provide for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Free Ship Canal as a means of military and naval defense, and for commercial purposes.

This canal, connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is to be not less than 100 feet wide at the bottom, 30 feet below mean low water, and 178 feet wide at low water level, and sufficient to allow the passage of vessels of the largest size in use in ocean traffic.

The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a commission to select the most desirable of the three central routes, known as the Southeast Creek route, the Centreville route, and the Queenstown route. An appropriation of $1,000,000 is carried in the bill.

ELECTION CONTESTS SETTLED.

Decisions for Sitting Members in Three Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Committee on Elections No. 3, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Chairman, to-day disposed of three contested election cases. The case of Newman (Pop.) against Spencer, (Dem.,) from the Seventh Mississippi District, was decided in favor of Mr. Spencer.

In the case of Brown (Pop.) against Allen, (Dem.,) from the First Mississippi District, the vote was in favor of Mr. Allen.

The case of Pearce (Ind. Labor) against Bell, (Pop.,) from the Second Colorado District, was decided in favor of Mr. Bell.

In each of these cases the decision was unanimous and in favor of the sitting member.

Rosette in Lieu of Medal.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate to-day adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to any person to whom a medal of honor has been awarded by the joint resolutions of 1862 and 1863 a rosette or knot, to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon, to be worn with the medal—to be of a pattern prescribed by the President of the United States. It also provides that where a ribbon is lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, a new ribbon may be issued.

Dr. Mason Comes to Lecture.

The Rev. A. J. Mason, D. D., Canon of Canterbury, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Teutonic. Dr. Mason, who is Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, England, comes here to lecture at the General Theological Seminary, this city, under the Bishop Paddock Foundation. The course will comprise five lectures on the general subject of "The Conditions of Our Lord's Life upon Earth as Set Forth in the Gospels," to be given April 16, 21, 23, 29, and 30. The programme of his visit to this country includes also three lectures on "Archbishop Cranmer," to be given in Calvary Church April 19, 22, and 24, which will be repeated in St. Paul's Church, Boston. He will also lecture in Baltimore May 1, and in Washington May 3. He will sail on his return to England May 6. It is possible that he will be heard in old Trinity, this city, next Sunday.

State Associated Press Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Associated Press took place at the Holland House in this city yesterday, and nearly every paper in the association, which comprises all of the leading daily papers of the State, was represented. Routine business was transacted, and the following officers were elected to serve for the year: President—George Bleistein, Buffalo Courier; Vice President—John H. Cunningham, Utica Herald; Secretary and Treasurer—R. R. Soper, Elmira Gazette; Executive Committee—W. F. Balkam, Rochester Union; Charles S. Francis, Troy Times; Howard G. White, Syracuse Standard; H. J. Knapp, Auburn Advertiser; John H. Farrell, Albany Times-Union; John B. Piatt, Poughkeepsie Eagle, and C. M. Dickinson, Binghamton Republican.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NEEDS

CHANGES IN THE CURRICULUM TO BE RECOMMENDED.

Women Teachers Are Preparing an Official Report—Opinions as to Scope and Methods of Instruction—The Cost a Big Consideration—Dr. Leipziger Favors Liberal Opportunities for Education and Believes in Manual Training.

The result of the deliberations of the woman Principals of the public schools of this city, who have been at work for several weeks on a plan to amend the present curriculum, is being awaited with the greatest interest. Meetings of the Principals are held from time to time, and the work is not far from completion. The result will be given to the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education early in May. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who pursued his inquiries yesterday on the subject of what shall be taught in our public schools, found that every person interviewed had a different opinion. Some men thought the city could not give the children too costly an education, others were of the opinion that those who deserved the advantages of a really first-class education were only those who could pay for it, and between these two extremes was found every possible grade and shade of opinion.

"My opinion," said Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and formerly Director of the Hebrew Technical Institute, "is that the most liberal opportunities for education should be afforded to every one who desires to avail himself of them, and that the State should have the best schools of every kind, from kindergarten to university.

"Of course, attention must first be paid to elementary schools. One great drawback in these schools to successful teaching is the large number of pupils in charge of a single teacher. This is, of course, to a great extent necessary in a crowded community like the City of New-York, but some attempt should be made to strive toward the ideal, which would have no more than twenty-five pupils in any one class.

"Again, the teacher in charge of the lower classes should be one who has a natural sympathy and love for children, who has studied the child mind, and has had much experience in handling children.

"Public opinion should be more and more impressed with the fact that teaching is possibly the divinest of professions, that a real teacher needs a broad and liberal culture and full preparation for the work; that no money expended by a community is expended more wisely than in calling to the work of teaching the most gifted men and women that can be attracted to that community.

"Many persons do not have this exalted view of teaching. But the real safeguard to the community and its real rank depend upon the regard in which the teacher is held in that community, and the best way of evidencing that regard is by the salary that is paid to that teacher.

"This is true of all callings, because men and women seek those callings which give them the highest reward.

"In considering the course of study for a great city like this there are some who think that education should be entirely practical, but the best thought seems to be that in the early stages of education instruction should be given on those general lines which shall serve as a stimulus for further study after school life has ended.

"Thus a habit of reading should be encouraged and the observing faculties carefully developed. One of the best things which a school can do is to give its pupils a love for pure literature, which will be a companion to them of no mean value through life. History, if properly taught, taking the biographies of the eminent makers of our country, becomes a medium for moral instruction of undoubted value.

"But all instruction of this kind should be supplemented by something that may truly be called practical. It is being now done to quite an extent in our schools, and there is promise of expansion.

"I refer to what is called manual training, which includes training by the use of tools for boys and cooking and sewing for girls.

"Our school system should be supplemented by having two or three industrial art classes established, such as exist in Boston and Philadelphia, where those pupils who show a decided artistic or mechanical tendency can get special instruction calculated to develop their aptitude.

"What we need in our country to-day is the development of trained artisans. Most of our skilled workmen are imported.

"As the capstone of the edifice of public education the college, of course, is necessary. Some think that it is inadvisable for a city to support a college, but the argument which obliges a State to establish the elementary school is no different from that which, carried to its logical conclusion, should demand its support of the college. For education works from abovedownward, and in our own college many of our best citizens have received their training and have amply repaid the outlay of the city in that noble and democratic institution.

"The public school, in its ideal state, should be the only school in the community.

"It is the safeguard of democracy, for here the son of the rich man and the son of the poor man meet, and get to know and understand each other. Caste is therefore impossible as long as the public school is properly sustained.

"If our republic is to endure the greatest factor in its endurance will be the public schools.

"Especially in our city, where all sorts and classes of immigrants come, it is through the medium of the public school that children forget the traditions of the land from which they came and become fused into a common Americanism. So that the public school becomes the safeguard of patriotism. Our republic will endure chiefly through its public schools."

Edward A. Page, Principal of the boys' department of School No. 77, at 400 East Eighty-sixth Street, said:

"The fault of the present system of grades in the public schools is that it begins at the eighth and finishes at the first, with the result that a child who begins at the eighth, and, say, at the fifth is called away to the real business of life, finishes with only a partial education.

"The course of study is a circle, and the imperative demand to-day is that in that course each grade should be made complete in itself, or at least as complete as possible—so that when the child goes out his education, so far as it has gone, is complete.

"In San Francisco schools, for instance, each grade is complete in itself. In arithmetic, certain numbers are taught in certain grades. In one grade the numbers from 1 to 6 are taught—fractions and all. So the pupil does not leave that grade incomplete. The teaching did not go beyond the number 6, but it was complete.

"So many boys leave in the third and fourth grades that their education has practically to be begun all over again. This system of having each grade complete in itself is the ideal of the female Principals.

"The aim in all our schools is to educate the average child. In a class of sixty individual instruction is almost impossible, and to say that the whole fifty-nine pupils are kept back for one child, upon whom nature has not smiled, is ridiculous. In teaching the fifty-nine, we have done the best we could have done and could be expected to do. The very bright child always takes care of himself. A few bright pupils are no credit to the teacher—it is the fifty-nine that tell.

"It is the average work we aim for, and out of a class of sixty a fair average is forty-five."

"It seems to me," said a lady Principal of an up-town grammar school, "that the same amount of energy might be better spent. The main fault is with the size of the class. Sixty pupils in a class is too many. Individual attention is impossible in classes of this size. Of course, it all comes down to the question of money. They won't pay for enough—yes, by they I mean the Board of Education—for enough schoolhouses and enough teachers. I think, too, there should be more domestic science taught. The children should at least be taught how to live economically. The Americans are the most extravagant people in the world. The poor people insist upon buying porterhouse steak, when other parts of the animal of equal muscle-producing qualities would make an excellent stew. Ignorance is the cause of this. The people don't know. The children don't learn it in the schools."

"Also, the children should surely be taught that it is their duty to keep the streets clean, and that garbage should not be mixed with the ashes, as well as many other things of this sort."

A REPLY TO BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Commander Booth-Tucker Makes Denials—Formal Document Later.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Commander Booth-Tucker closed his series of meetings in Chicago last evening. The only reference he made to the dissensions in the army was in the form of a three-fold denial. The Commander said:

"There is no truth in the report that the American division will be annexed to Canada. It is untrue that Gen. Booth has any antipathy to this country. It is absolutely untrue that Ballington Booth was dismissed."

He said that a formal reply to the statements of Ballington Booth would shortly be issued. Commander Booth-Tucker left this morning for Minneapolis, and his wife has gone to the Pacific slope.

The Volunteer Gazette, as the official organ of the new army is called, made its first appearance yesterday. It is a well-printed sheet of sixteen pages, and is conducted on much the same principle as the War Cry. Ballington Booth's name appears as editor in chief, and Mrs. Booth has charge of the woman's column.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 15.—Commissioner Eva Booth, sister of Ballington Booth, and who was recently sent from England to the United States by Gen. Booth on a mission of peace, has been officially appointed Commandant of the Salvation Army in Canada. This news was received by Commandant Herbert Booth to-day. No time has been fixed for the arrival of Miss Booth in Toronto. Her brother Herbert relinquishes his command here at the end of May.

A New Sporting Journal.

A new monthly, with the taking title of Western Field and Stream; a Journal of Recreative Life in Sun and Shade, has just made its appearance. It is published in St. Paul, and its editors are Charles Hallock and Mark Biff. Mr. Hallock as senior editor is not alone a journalist of distinguished merit, but is a true sportsman, having the widest experience. As a fisherman and naturalist, Mr. Hallock is known all over the United States. The great West is, indeed, the true ground of the sportsman of to-day. It is still the happy hunting ground—and not to ruthlessly destroy God's creatures is the duty of all who carry gun or rod. Having this in view, the editors devote particular attention to the preservation, protection, and propagation of game, and Minnesota and its wants are fully presented. The Western Field and Stream is handsomely illustrated, well arranged, and, with such able editors, its chances of success seem assured.

Benefit for the French Day Nursery.

A concert will be given at Abbey's Theatre this afternoon, under the auspices of Mme. Calvé, for the benefit of the French Day Nursery. Through the courtesy of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, who have given the use of the theatre, Mme. Calvé and Messrs. Plancon, Lubert, and Seppilli of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company will appear, with the soloists Rivarde and Lachaume. Mme. Calvé is announced for a dozen selections, and the other artists will be liberal in their contributions.

HOTEL LICENSES ISSUED

SEVERAL GRANTED TO SALOON AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

Opinion of the Excise Board's Counsel as to the Kind of Places That May Be Licensed—Ten Bedrooms Are Sufficient, and the Building Laws Need Not Be Considered—Justice Lawrence's Comments on Recent Restrictive Legislation.

At the request of the Excise Board, its counsel, Julius M. Mayer, gave an opinion yesterday as to what kind of places may be granted hotel licenses.

He said, in his opinion, that a hotel license might be granted to any place having ten bed rooms, provided it was not frequented by persons for unlawful purposes. Liquor may be sold in such places at the bar, to be drunk on or off the premises. The board, he says, has no right to consider whether or not the building is constructed according to the rules of the Building Department.

Hotel licenses were granted to saloon and restaurant keepers by the board yesterday as follows: Daniel Hanley of 538 Hudson Street, Vincene Main of 1,310 First Avenue, Thomas Reilly of 1,313 Avenue A, Matilda Hare of 2,609 Eighth Avenue, Michael Sullivan of 1,469 Third Avenue, Charles Numbey of 634 West Fifty-fifth Street, Annie Long of 621 Hudson Street, T. M. Paine of 40 University Place, Dennis Duff of 470 Eleventh Avenue, Emma O'Brien of 616 Sixth Avenue, Anthon Reith of 155 East Fifty-seventh Street, Adolph Luckman of 977 Third Avenue, George A. Jecke of 62 Liberty Street, and Joseph Bauri of 81 Lawrence Street.

Under the Raines law, yesterday was the day fixed for the Excise Board to furnish to the Deputy Excise Commissioner a list of all licenses issued by the board, the names of the licensees, and their bondsmen, the dates to which the licenses run, and the amount of money paid for them. All the available clerks of the board have been busy several days in making up the list, but only about half of the work was ready for Deputy Commissioner Hilliard yesterday. The complete list will give data of about 11,020 licenses and will contain 33,000 names.

In Part I. of the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Justice Lawrence made some strong remarks regarding recently passed laws, which are of the restrictive character of the barbers' Sunday closing legislation and the Raines law.

A stay of execution was applied for on behalf of Julius Schultz, who holds a hotel keeper's license for the premises at 310 Bowery, pending an appeal in the Court of Appeals from a decision of the Appellate Division, which held that the Excise Board was right in refusing him a license. The previous licensee's license was revoked on the ground that he kept a house of disorderly character. Schultz then purchased the place and applied for a renewal of the license. Justice Gildersleeve apparently granted a writ of certiorari to Schultz and a mandamus was issued directing the Excise Board to grant the license. The Justice held that it had not been shown that the applicant was not a man of good character. The Appellate Court reversed Judge Gildersleeve's ruling.

Schultz's counsel, Mr. C. L. Hoffman, argued that the fact that a former holder of the license had conducted the business in a disorderly manner did not justify the refusal of the license to Schultz.

Justice Lawrence said that the power of appealing without obtaining a stay might be exercised by counsel.

"But my client," said Mr. Hoffman, "will be ruined before the appeal can be heard."

Justice Lawrence said:

The question of your clients' financial embarrassment has nothing to do with the abstract question of law. It may be assumed that the unanimous opinion of the seven Justices of the Appellate Division will be upheld.

It has been decided by acts of the Legislature, which vest very great powers in Boards of Police, that what is a crime in Brooklyn is not a crime in Manhattan, and which the Legislature has passed makes a crime in fifty-eight counties in this State of what is perfectly legal in the other two counties. This act of the Legislature has, by a recent interpretation of the law by the Court of Appeals, been declared to be constitutional, we are, therefore, bound here to obey such laws, however much your opinion or mine may differ as to whether the laws are just or not.

Decision was reserved.

COL. MICHELL APPOINTS HIS CLERKS

Jacob Brenner, Counsel to the Excise Board, to be His Counsel.

Col. Harry W. Michell, Deputy Excise Commissioner for Kings County, yesterday appointed his clerks. He appointed Henry Cozzens of the Seventh Ward, a veteran who was for six years in the office of Secretary of State Carr, cashier; Charles M. Davison of the Seventh Ward, assistant cashier; Oscar Knapp, of the Nineteenth Ward, auditor, and John W. Nutt, Adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment, and a real estate dealer of the Twenty-second Ward, confidential clerk.

Col. Michell said the appointments were made by Commissioner Lyman upon his recommendation.

Col. Michell will appoint Jacob Brenner his counsel. Mr. Brenner is at present counsel to the Excise Board.

There are 4,682 licensed places in Brooklyn, of which 1,300 will expire May 1. The new licenses will go into effect June 1, and applications for them must be made before May 15.

District Attorney Backus will hold a conference with the delegation of liquor dealers regarding the Raines law this afternoon.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN SEEKS REST.

The Work in the Excise Bureau Is Heavy—Some Appointments.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Upon the advice of his physician, State Excise Commissioner Lyman has gone to Oswego for a few days for rest and recuperation.

The forms and character of all books, bonds, applications, &c., are substantially decided on, and are in the hands of the State Printer. The time of their distribution throughout the State depends upon the promptness with which he acts. They cannot be furnished until next week, probably.

Commissioner Lyman has made the following appointments from the civil service eligible list: George E. Gaige of Nelson, N. Y., and Chauncey S. Titus of Albany, to be general clerks, Marshall M. Franse of Sharon Springs and Josiah S. McLaughlin of Rochester, to be general clerks and bookkeepers. G. M. Palmer of Rome, N. Y., who was also appointed a general clerk by Commissioner Lyman, has declined the place. The salaries are not specified.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 15.—The Police Commissioners, at a meeting last night, decided to enforce the Raines excise law at once, and notices are being sent out to those interested. The action comes in the nature of a surprise, as it was generally believed that nothing would be done looking to the enforcement of the law or any part of it until after the census which the law provides for had been taken.

No Special Price for Lunch.

Morris Goldstein, saloon keeper, of 89 Hester Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and charged with violating the Raines law in selling eggs for 1 cent apiece.

The complainant was Jacob Krauss, who became enraged at Goldstein because he objected to selling the eggs at that price with a pint of beer. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Bradley appeared for Goldstein, and argued that a saloon keeper can charge what he pleases for his lunch.

Magistrate Kudlich said:

It is impossible for me to watch the market and determine just what price a saloon keeper must charge for his eggs or sandwiches. As long as he does not give them away, he is not violating the free-lunch provision of the Raines law.

Goldstein was discharged.

The Magistrate Fixed Bail Too Low.

Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, criticised Magistrate Brann for the latter's action in fixing bail at $100 for John J. Mooney of 45 Monroe Street, a bartender at 56 Monroe Street, who was arrested March 29 for alleged violation of the excise law. He said to Mooney:

The Magistrate in the police court had no authority to fix bail at $100 in this case. The law makes it mandatory to fix bail at $1,000. You must furnish that amount.

Mooney pleaded not guilty and then began efforts to secure additional bail.

Teutonic Brings Many Passengers.

The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived yesterday afternoon, having made the passage from Queenstown in 6 days and 3 hours, covering a course of 2,859 knots. The Teutonic brought an unusually large number of passengers bound this way for this season. There were 348 cabin and 907 steerage passengers. Among the former were Capt. Bridges, J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Masters J. A. and A. J. Drexel, the Misses Drexel, the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing, Marshall Field, Mrs. Richard Henderson, Col. and Mrs. R. Jago, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Laycock, Miss H. C. Laycock, W. E. Laycock, Prof. A. J. Mason, Linn Boyd Porter, (Albert Ross,) Miss Florence Porter, Miss Georgie E. Porter, H. A. Warren, Dr. J. Mason Williams, Capt. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Davies, and Gen. W. C. Newberry.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"THE COST OF HIS HEAD,"

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

Author of "The Wooing O't,"

Will Be Finished April 21.

WILLIE A MODERN CRUSOE

STOLE A BOAT AND PROVISIONS AND CAMPED ON THE BEACH.

With Driftwood Young Smith Built a Hut, Lived There for a Week, and When Discovered by the Truant Officer, Told Him to Enter at His Peril—Willie Is Penitent Now and Will Hereafter Attend School.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 15.—Willie Smith, fourteen years old, of this village, has tried the experiment of living by himself on a deserted shore, as did many of the heroes in the shipwreck stories he had read, and has come back to home and to school much the wiser for his lonely sojourn by the sea. The romance wore off in a week, and he found the hard reality of a castaway's life very different from the idea of it which he had gained from paper-covered novels.

Willie was first missed last Wednesday. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willet Smith, sent him to school that day, but when the roll was called in Willie's class he was not present. Truant Officer Dunbar was notified, and he began a search. He hunted several days, but could not find the lad. Finally he met two other youths of about the same age as Willie, who declared that the latter had made to them a proposition to go away on the beach and become Robinson Crusoes.

They disagreed upon the question as to who would be Crusoe, who would be his man Friday, and who, in particular, the third one would be. At last Willie declared he would go alone, and that was the last seen of him.

Truant Officer Dunbar thought it would be a good plan to hunt for Willie over on the beach. He got a boat to-day and sailed across the bay.

At a point about five miles from this village he saw smoke curling up among the sand hills. A closer inspection disclosed a small hut, built of driftwood. Dunbar went to the hut and looked in through a crevice. Willie was inside, his feet perched on a higher level than his head, a pipe in his mouth, and a book with a red and yellow cover in his hands.

Dunbar knocked on the flimsy partition of the hut.

"Enter at your peril!" exclaimed a voice inside.

Dunbar laughed loudly and Willie went to the doorway of the hut.

"I want you to come with me," he remarked to the youth.

"You shall never take me alive," declared Willie, and he retreated to the rear of the hut. "I will blow your brains out if you step one pace nearer."

Dunbar shuddered, but, as he did not see any warlike preparations, he entered and took the embryo Crusoe by the collar and shook from him a shower of "bombastic oaths and dramatic imprecations."

Willie finally surrendered and agreed to forsake the inhospitable isle and return to home and country.

On the way back he recited a harrowing tale of piracy, plunder, and privation. His thrilling experience began when he went to the dock in this village and appropriated for his purpose the boat and hunting outfit of George Brower. Then he fitted himself out with an armament consisting of a pistol and sheath-knife, and a commissary consisting of crackers, smoked ham, and cheese, all of which he found conveniently accessible in the cabin of Capt. John Whaley's schooner, which, unwatched, was at anchor by the docks.

He had also a stock of his favorite books, telling of bloodthirsty buccaneers, terrors of land and sea, and other equally attractive things.

He had a pleasant voyage to the beach, where he gathered wood and built the hut, and read his gaudy colored novels for points upon how to live satisfactorily.

He declared that, aside from being somewhat hungry, he was heartily enjoying life when the relentless arm of the law interposed.

Officer Dunbar landed at Lynbrook on his return and took Willie before Justice Wheeler. He broke down after a while, and agreed to go back to school. Dunbar then brought him to this village and took him home.

A boat will be sailed to the beach to-morrow in order to bring back the property belonging to Capt. Whaley.

The Tribune Club's Offer.

The Tribune Club is offering at very low rates the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, which it declares is the most exhaustive work of the kind ever published. The dictionary alone includes the following showing of words, phrases, quotations, synonymes, and illustrations: Total number of words defined, 196,500; phrases defined, 42,800; quotations explaining definitions, 206,300; synonymes, 3,244; illustrations, 7,678; total number of words in text, 12,654,616. These figures do not include the Century Cyclopedia of Names or the new General Atlas of the World, both of which are included in the offer.

Controller Must Audit the Bill.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday a decision granting a writ of mandamus compelling Controller Fitch to audit pay bills presented by the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind. The bills are for clothing for the poor pupils sent to the institution by the city, $50 being allowed for raiment to each pupil every year.

Taugroosa Indicted for Arson.

The Grand Jury yesterday found two indictments against Abraham Taugroosa. One charged arson in the first degree, and the other was for arson in the third degree, in connection with the fire at 232 to 236 Cherry Street, in April of last year.

THE COST OF HIS HEAD.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,
Author of "The Wooing O't."

(Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson and Bacheller.)

PART I.

Sackville Street, Dublin, was looking very much alive on a fine Spring morning in the first decade of this century—before "the distressful country" had recovered the fury and despair of Emmet's insane attempt at rebellion—while the southern and northern districts were still honeycombed with secret societies and hopeless plots against the English Government.

A regiment of infantry had just marched down the broad thoroughfare to Carlisle's Bridge, on their way to the Phoenix Park, and a crowd of ragged, frequently barefooted idlers, attracted by the drums and fifes, dispersed as the soldiers turned along the quays—a runaway horse proving a counter attraction; so they rushed to increase its speed and terror by the wild efforts of a dozen and more men to catch it.

Failing in this attempt, they collected around the entrance of the Royal Hotel, where a postchaise and horses were seen to draw up. Within, in a private sitting room, looking on the street, two gentlemen sat at breakfast—one, short and thick, with a plain and very shrewd face and red hair, dressed in the height of the prevailing fashion; the other, tall, thin, broad-shouldered, bony, with grave, dark eyes, a strong jaw, and well-cut mouth, short, nearly black hair, and a stately carriage, wore military uniform. He had risen and was looking out of the window.

"There's the chaise at last," he said. "I don't think you are very punctual in these parts, Lane."

"Punctual! my dear fellow! We are indeed innocent of that great offense! Why are you starting so soon for your command? You have nearly ten days to spare."

"I want to pay a visit on my way," returned the Colonel, coming back to the table. "I am glad to have had this glimpse of you, Lane. You were rather in luck to get the vice regal private secretaryship. I don't fancy I shall be long in the south, so I'll look you up on my way back, I fancy, before the Summer is over."

"I hope you will. Who are you going to see en route?"

"A capital fellow I met at Bath last Winter—a Mr. Digby."

"What, John Digby of Athgarvan?"

"That's the man!"

"I know him. He has a duck of a daughter."

"Miss Digby is a very charming young lady," said the Colonel, stiffly.

"Exactly; you'll like the place. He is a very well-affected country squire—a strong Protestant—though some of his kith and kin are Papists—pestilent, patriotic Papists, I am told. Don't look at your watch, Capel, you needn't start just this moment. I have a little hint to give you. It's of great importance to catch this young fool Valentine Costello, who has been giving us a lot of trouble. He is none of your ordinary besotted Papists. He has been chiefly educated in France, and has a head on his shoulders. The idiotic peasantry are devoted to him, and he has been in hiding in the hollows and shanties of the Knock-me-down mountains—characteristic name, eh?"

"It is, indeed!"

"Old Brigadier Kenistan has never been able to put his hand on him—you must do better. I'll give you a line to a very clever chap—an Irish-American, whom I sent down to track Costello, and one or two others. His ostensible occupation is ferreting out evidence in support of a claim he thinks he has to a couple of farms that belonged to his grandfather. Try and see him. Here," taking out a pocketbook, "is a note. Give it to him yourself. He is to be found or heard of at the Black Bull, Clonmel. Jeffries is the name—a deuced clever chap, but a rogue, I suspect."

"Thank you," said Col. Capel, taking the note and placing it in his own pocketbook. "I hate having anything to do with such cattle, but I suppose it cannot be helped."

"Not unless the sky falls and we catch larks," returned Lane, elevating his eyebrows.

"Well, I must be off now. Many thanks for your kind hospitality, Lane."

"How far do you go to-day?"

"I am advised to sleep at Kilkenny; there's about thirty miles then to do to-morrow—on to Athgarvan. By the way, what an infernally careless set of beggars they are in this queer country. I gave a letter to the waiter yesterday morning to post. It was for Digby, telling him of my proposed visit. When I came down stairs just now the impudent scoundrel handed me my own epistle, saying: 'Sure, the post went off a trifle too soon yesterday, so I missed it by half a second, and I thought as your honor was going to Athgarvan, maybe you'd like to take it yourself.'"

Both men laughed.

"It is really no great matter," said Lane. "No one in Ireland minds much how unexpected a guest is."

They descended together to the street and shook hands heartily. The Colonel having looked to the security of his luggage, stepped into the chaise, the postilions spurred their gaunt cattle, and with a great clatter of hoofs and a cheer from the bystanders, which the sight of four horses starting together was sure to make, they dashed down the street, carrying Col. Capel to take up the command of the Cork district to which he had just been appointed.

Traveling at that period was not the most delightful occupation for an ease-loving man. In point of fact, it was very little, if anything, better than it was in the middle of the last century.

Besides the irksomeness of lonely traveling, the pain of seeing the squalid wretch-

"Give It to Him Yourself."

edness which defaced the country, the gallant officer was eager for other reasons to get to his journey's end, and found his heart beating faster than usual at the idea of seeing Grace Digby in a few minutes. He had seen a good deal of that young lady, and, in spite of his grave, stern exterior, he had been hard hit by her deep blue eyes, shaded as they were by long lashes, and surmounted by delicate but well-defined eyebrows—many degrees darker than her bright red-brown hair—by her richly fair complexion, which suggested a diet of cream and almonds, her softly curved mouth and pearly teeth, that could smile so mischievously, and sometimes so kindly—also by her willowy figure, which was divinely tall and exquisitely proportioned.

But Capel, a shy, sensitive man, was kept at bay by the bright friendliness of her manner and the amount of saucy fun which played in her eyes and on her sweetened lips.

While he hesitated a callous father, who was far too Irish to imagine the possibility of any man hesitating to ask for any woman to marry him, carried her off to his remote home, and Capel was now determined not to lose a chance if he had one.

It had been a dull, drizzling day, but as the postilions, by dint of spurring and shouting, "rose" a gallop for the avenue, the sun shone out and the clouds broke up.

Athgarvan was situated in a picturesque strip of country near the River Blackwater, where the scenery is more wooded than is usual in Ireland. It had a background of hills to the westward, behind which the sun was sinking, and as the avenue led up hill, the view from the castle, a large house which belied its warlike appellation, was wide and pleasant.

Arrived at the entrance, Capel was received by a small, wizened, discontented-looking man in a rusty black suit, and a tall, loose-limbed potato-faced youth in a livery worlds too wide for his undeveloped proportions.

"Is Mr. Digby at home?" asked the Colonel.

"He is so, Surr; only he's out just at present."

"But he'll be in in a jiffy," added the footman, with a welcoming grin.

"Howld yer tongue, Watty, and hand down the luggage," added the butler, with an air of reproof.

"Stop, my man," cried Capel. "I am not expected, and I do not like to alight without knowing if it is convenient."

"Convanient, is it?" interrupted the butler; "why, in course it is. Anyway, Miss Grace is in, and she'll be delighted to make you welcome, Surr. A gentleman like you ought not to pass us by."

"Please give her my card, then," said the Colonel, offering it, not without a feeling of dismay as he noticed the grimy paw which closed upon it.

"Do not go until I see you," added Capel to the chief postilion.

"I'll take the boys round to the yard, your Honor, and give them a drop of whisky," said the butler. "Ye know yer way, boys?"

"Begorra, we do!" was the ready response.

"Follow me, Surr, if you plaise."

Laying the smeared card on a tray, the old man led the way across the hall, which was adorned with antlers and other hunting trophies, through an archway, and down a corridor, to a double door.

Capel followed, expecting to wait until his card was taken to Miss Digby. But to his surprise he heard himself at once announced, and saw, as he crossed the threshold, his much admired "Irish girl" standing in the centre of the room. On one side of her a keen-looking black and

He Was Inclined to Go and See What Manner o' Woman This Was.

white terrier was sitting up in an attitude of begging; on

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TRADING FAIRLY WELL DISTRIBUTED AND PRICES HIGHER.

London Interest in Americans Reviving and Local Commission Houses Report Growing Business—Uncertainty as to the Value of the Tobacco Scrip Dividend—Further Advance in Sugar—Railway Issues Show Pronounced Strength.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

While the stock market was less active than yesterday, the trading was better distributed. Prices came higher from London, and the word from that centre was that there was more disposition to trade in Americans than had been shown for some time. The crop news continued favorable, the weather conditions being almost perfect for this season of the year. Commission houses reported improving business, although it was admitted that orders were still far from numerous. Final prices were generally higher than yesterday and the market closed firm.

Considerable interest centred in Tobacco, the exact value of the scrip dividend being an unknown quantity. It was some minutes before any transactions were reported, the bid price being 70, while the stock was not offered below 74. The difference finally narrowed to 70@71, and the first sale was made at the latter price, against 84 with the dividend on at yesterday's close. Subsequently the price fell to 68, and the last sale was made at 68¾. Cash stock opened at 85½ and closed at 82½, a net loss of 1½ points. The best bid for the scrip was 70, but later it fell to lower figures. Rumors were current throughout the day that the question of the Directors' right to declare a scrip dividend would be carried into the courts. Should the courts decide against the legality of the issue, interesting complications would follow.

Sugar was again strong, selling at one time up to 123⅞ and closing at 123⅝, a net gain of 1¼ points. The recent advance in the price of refined sugars means largely increased profits to the sugar company, and as the demand is unusually good, a prosperous year's business seems to be assured. People who usually have good information are confident that an extra dividend will be declared early in the Summer. Chicago Gas and General Electric were somewhat irregular. A block of the latter stock has been hanging over the market for some weeks, but it is believed that the last of it was liquidated to-day. Dividend talk on Chicago Gas is again current.

London was a buyer of St. Paul and Louisville. The latter stock was particularly strong, and closed at the best price of the day, its net gain being a point. St. Paul closed within ⅛ of its top, at 76⅞, a net gain of ½. The other Grangers were also firm. The general list was quiet and firm. Foreign exchange was slightly higher, the posted rates being advanced ½c on the pound.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $92,573,642; balances, $4,968,785. Sub-Treasur debit balance, $969,431.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Nominal rates were half a cent higher, at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@88¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@55c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1895:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,864,655
Exports f r same period	15,024,824
Net imports	$3,839,831
Net exports to date, 1895	17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1894	8,528,616
Net exports to date, 1893	36,746,904

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $125,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅝@117¼@117⅝.

The following were the closing quotations:

2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	108½	108¾
4s, c., 1907	109	109⅝
*4s, r., 1925	116⅜	117
4s, c., 1925	117½	117¾
*5s, r., 1904	112¼	112⅜
5s, c., 1904	115¼	114
Currency 6s, 1897	103	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

*Ex interest.

In State securities, $3,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 106, and $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 5¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 58⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 78⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 40; Erie, ¼, to 15½; Reading, ⅛, to 6¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 97, and New-York Central, ⅜, to 98⅜. British consols advanced 5-16, to 110⅝ for money and 110 15-16 for the account.

LONDON, April 15—4:30 P. M.—Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent. India council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of ¼d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 30c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 17c for checks. Spanish 4s, 61¾.

BERLIN, April 15.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.40	.40
Best & Belcher	.45	.45
Bodie Consolidated	.40	.35
Bulwer	.28	.20
Choliar	.35	.33
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.55
Crown Point	.30	.29
Gould & Curry	.30	.20
Hale & Norcross	1.25	*1.25
Mexican	.81	.51
Ophir	.85	.80
Potosi	.21	*.24
Savage	.25	.27
Sierra Nevada	.55	*.55
Union Consolidated	.47	.47
Utah	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.30	.29

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 15.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.08	.72
Anaconda	.67	.67
Portland	1.48	1.48
Argentum	.57	.58
Isabella	.55½	.55
Union	.40	41½
Consolidated	.14½	.15
Pharmacist	.10	11¾
Work	.12⅜	.13
Alamo	.06½	.07
Mount Rosa	.10½	.10⅝
Blue Bell	.07	.07
Silver State	.01¾	.01¾
Golden Fleece	1.87	1.85
Jefferson	.20½	.20

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	..	148	152	15
American Cotton Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ¼	14¼	14⅝	305
American Cotton Oil pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼	59	60	120
American District Telegraph	30	30	30	30	..	..	..	25
American Express	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	..	113	115	88
*American Sugar Refineries	123	123⅞	122⅞	123⅝	+1⅛	123¼	123⅝	30,421
*American Sugar Ref. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜	102¼	103	581
American Tobacco	84	85½	82½	82½	—1½	..	..	4,203
†American Tobacco	71	71	68	68⅜	..	68⅜	69	13,620
American Tobacco pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	96	100	10
Ann Arbor pf	26	27½	26	27½	+2	26½	27½	360
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼	16⅜	16½	2,750
A., T. & S. F. pf	25¼	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ¼	25	25¼	712
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18½	18½	..	..	18¾	130
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	15	15	15	16	+1	15	20	200
Canada Southern	50⅜	50½	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛	50⅜	50½	412
Canadian Pacific	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛	57	58	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	16⅜	16½	520
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	40½	41	+ ½	40½	42	500
Chicago Gas, t. r	70½	70½	69¼	69⅜	— ¼	69⅜	69⅞	7,160
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79½	79⅝	79½	79¼	+ ⅜	79¼	79⅜	7,150
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛	104¼	104¼	400
C., M. & St. Paul	76½	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	+ ½	76½	76⅝	12,025
C., M. & St. Paul pf	126¾	126¾	126¼	126½	+ ⅝	126½	127	425
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	71⅞	72	71¾	72	+ ½	71⅞	72	1,630
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅛	36⅛	36½	516
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅜	51½	53½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29⅜	30⅜	29⅜	30½	+ ¾	30¼	30½	900
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	..	2¾	3½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16½	16½	16½	..	16¾	17½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157½	157	157½	+1½	157	158	605
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½	127	127½	139
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	..	159	160	178
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	48	47⅞	48	+ ¼	48	48½	1,500
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	+ ¼	18⅜	18½	3,700
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	10¼	11¼	100
Erie 1st pf	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛	38⅜	39	222
Evansville & Terre Haute	31	31	31	31	+1	31	33	186
General Electric	38⅛	38⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜	37½	37⅞	5,275
Illinois Steel Co	72½	75	72½	75	+3½	74	75	1,632
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	..	8¾	9½	112
Iowa Central pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	..	37	37½	9
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	..	70¼	71¼	5
Lake Shore	147¾	148½	147¾	148½	+ ½	148	149	501
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	51⅜	50¾	51⅛	+1	51¼	51⅝	9,230
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	21	20	20¾	+ ¾	20½	21	525
Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	..	11	13	64
Manhattan Con	112½	112½	111½	111⅞	+ ¼	111⅞	112	1,787
Metropolitan Traction	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1	105	106	200
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	+1	95½	97	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	..	20¼	20½	500
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	..	79	80	30
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	52	52	52	52	..	51¾	52	100
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	..	68¼	69½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27¼	27⅜	26	27¼	— ⅛	27	27¾	800
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛	25½	25¾	1,319
*National Lead Co	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛	25	25⅞	425
*National Lead Co. pf	89	90¼	89	90	+1	89	92	69
†New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ½	107½	107¾	150
New-York Central	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	..	96½	97¼	425
New-York, Chi. & St. L	15	15	15	15	..	14¼	15	50
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	78	78	78	78	..	78	82	5
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛	34⅝	34¾	400
New-York, Sus. & West	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛	8½	9	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	24¼	24¼	24	24½	+ ⅛	24	24½	110
Norfolk & Western	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛	½	⅞	1,815
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	5⅝	5⅞	900
North American	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛	5¼	5⅝	535
Northern Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	1½	1⅝	3,651
Northern Pacific pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝	10⅝	10⅝	2,127
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼	14⅜	15	250
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛	4	..	2,300
Pacific Mail	27	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛	27½	27⅝	1,280
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. pd	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛	12½	12⅝	1,820
Pierre Lorillard pf	99	99	99	99	..	..	..	2
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	158	158	158	+1	158	160	156
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼	11⅜	12	200
Southern Pacific	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛	19½	20¼	300
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛	9¼	9⅝	733
Southern Railway pf	30½	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅛	30	30¼	1,594
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛	31⅝	31⅞	1,605
Texas & Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛	8⅝	8½	1,080
*Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	5½	6½	300
Union Pacific, t. r	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½	8½	8⅝	1,700
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5	5	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	4⅞	5¼	410
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	..	9¾	10	353
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅝	19¼	20	200
United States Express	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	..	39	43	20
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	..	8½	9	110
*United States Leather pf	62	62	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛	61⅜	62	3,050
United States Rubber	26½	27⅜	26½	27⅜	+ ⅝	27	27½	316
United States Rubber pf	85	85	85	85	..	84	87	32
Wabash pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛	18½	18¾	1,060
Wells-Fargo Express	99	100	99	100	..	98	102	22
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84⅝	84¼	84½	+ ⅛	84¼	84⅜	3,075
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛	9¼	9⅝	200

Total sales 147,867

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend 2½ per cent. cash and 20 per cent. scrip. ‡Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem	20	20	20	20	..	20	..	100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	69½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
1,000	69½	5,000	103
6,000	69¾	5,000	102¾
Tx. T & S F 2d 3-4s	75	5,000	103
Class A. trust rects, 1st instalmt paid		N Y & Man Beach 1st	
30,000	26¼	3,000	102½
5,000	26¼	N Y & Nor 1st 5s	
30,000	26¼	1,000	119
23,000	26⅜	N Y, Ont & W con 5s	
At. T & S F gen 4s	87	4,000	108¾
43,000	70½	1,000	88½
16,000	70	Norfolk & West, Md & Wash Div	
21,000	78⅝	5,000	67
45,000	78⅝	Northern Pacific 1st 6s	
8,000	78⅝	1,000c	114½
21,000	79	7,000	114½
Adjustment 4s		3,000	114¼
8,000	46	Northern Pacific 1st reg	
36,000	46¼	10,000	114½
15,000	46¼	5,000	114¼
8,000s	46	Northern Pac 2d coup	
4,000	45¾	22,000	110½
10,000	46	Northern Pac 3d coup	
12,000	45¾	3,000	74¼
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		Northern Pac cons 5s	
2,000	113½	15,000	50
1,000	113¾	11,000	49⅝
Bur., C. R. & N 1st coll.at trust 5s		4,000	50
1,000	101⅝	3,000	50¼
1,000	102	20,000	50⅛
Canadian So 1st gtd		6,000	50
2,000	109	Trust Co certfs	
1,000	108½	17,000	50
5,000	109½	15,000	50⅜
Canadian South'n 2d		10,000	50
1,000	103½	Registered	
1,000	103¾	10,000	49¾
2,000	104	5,000	49⅝
Cent of N J G M 5s		25,000	49
18,000	118	Assented	
4,000	117⅝	2,000	50
Cent of N J 1st consol. 1899		Nor Pac Div scrip	
2,000	107¼	1,500	72
Ches & Ohio cons 5s	98¾	Nor Pac, col trust notes	
25,000 93	108¼	6,000	92
5,000	108¼	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	
9,000	108⅜	2,000	37
5,000	108⅜	5,000	37¼
1,000	108⅜	9,000	37⅜
26,000	109	1,000	37⅝
1,000	108¾	1,000	37¼
3,000	109	Ohio & Miss cons	
2,000	109¼	5,000	103¾
Chi, B & N 5s	111½	Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs	
5,000	108¼	1,000	44¼
9,000	108⅜	Oregon R & Nav 1st	
5,000	108⅜	1,000	110⅞
26,000	109	Oregon R & Nav 5s, Tr Trust Co certfs	
1,000	108¾	1,000	96⅜
3,000	109	Ore S L 6s, Tr Co certfs	
2,000	109¼	2,000	112⅝
5,000	109¼	2,000	113
Chi, B & Q 4s	113¼	16,000	112⅜
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		Ore S L & U N con trust receipts	
3,000	100⅞	9,000	67¼
2,000	101½	14,000	67¼
Chi, G L & C Co 1st		10,000	67¾
5,000	92	12,000	67½
Chi & N P 1st, trust receipts		People's G & C, Chi, 1st cons 6s	
10,000	40½	3,000	99
5,000	46¾	1,000	99½
10,000	40¾	Phila & Read 2d pf trust co certfs, 1st instalment paid	
17,000	46¾	5,000	19½
80,000	46¾	4,000	19½
10,000	47	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 1st instal pd	
13,000	47½	6,000	17
2,000	47¾	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, stm assd	
10,000	47½	40,000	79½
25,000	47½	25,000	79⅝
5,000	47¾	10,000	79⅝
5,000	47½	Trust Co certfs, unstamped, assented	
Chi & N W coupon gold 7s		17,000	91
3,000	118½	25,000	91½
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s		Rio G W 1st	
2,000	103½	1,000	74⅞
1,000	103⅝	13,000	74⅝
9,000	103½	18,000	74¾
Col Coal & Iron 6s		16,000	75
1,000	99	Rome, W & Og cons	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		1,000	117
5,000	83¾	St L, A & T H 1st 5s	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		2,000	105½
3,000	76½	cons gold 5s	
7,000	76¾	5,000	108
8,000	76⅝	7,000	108¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s		St L & S F G M 6s	
5,000	108	5,000	107
7,000	108¼	St L & S F 2d, Class C	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		1,000	115
13,000	64¼	2,000	115¼
6,000	65	St L S W 2d inc	
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs		15,000	20
4,000	20¼	5,000	20¼
Gal Har'g & S An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		St P & Sioux C 1st	
11,000	92½	1,000	127½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Seattle, L S & E 1st, Trust Co certfs, assessment paid	
1,000	92	5,000	44
1,000	92	So Pac of Cal 5s, consld	
Han & St Jo cons		10,000	91¾
26,000	117½	5,000	92
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	108	45,000	91¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		6,000	91¾
3,000	68¾	18,000	91¾
Int & Gr Nor 1st		10,000	92
2,000	118	3,000	91⅞
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		7,000	92
1,000	73½	Texas & N O 1st, Sabine Div	
Ky Cent 1st 4s		2,000	107
2,000	90	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s		1,000	89¼
4,000	94⅝	4,000	89
L S & M So 1st coup		1,000	89½
1,000	113⅝	2,000	88¾
L S & M So 2d coup		3,000	89
8,000	119¾	Texas & Pac 2d inc	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		8,000	23⅜
16,000	111¼	Union Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	111⅜	5,000	97
La & Mo River 1st		10,000	96½
1,000	111	5,000	97
Lo, N A & Chi 1st		Union Pacific Ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	113¼	5,000s	94
Lo, N A & Chi G M		U P, D & G 1st	
4,000	73⅝	40,000	38¾
Lo, N A & Chi cons		U S Cordage Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
2,000	99½	15,000	29
2,000	99½	Wabash 1st 5s	
Manhattan Ry cons 4s		7,000	107¼
5,000	95⅝	12,000	107⅜
Mexican Int 1st 4s		Wabash R R 2d	
7,000	75½	2,000	74¾
9,000	75½	4,000	75
Mil & St P 1st terml 5s		Wabash deb, Series B	
2,000	112⅝	10,000	26¼
Mil & St P, Iowa & Minn Div		15,000	26¼
3,000	126	West Shore gtd 4s	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		1,000	105⅜
2,000	93¼	Wheeling & L E 1st	
Minn & St L con 5s		2,000	98½
2,000	101¼	W, L E & P Coal 5s	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		2,000	70
13,000	84¾	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Morgan's L & T 6s		5,000	43½
1,000	116	Total sales	1,757,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	123	123⅝	122⅜	123¼	11,290
Am. Tobacco	84½	84½	84½	84¼	170
Am. Tob., ex div.	69⅜	71	67⅝	68⅜	12,570
At., Top. & S. F.	16⅜	16½	16¼	16⅜	470
Balt. & Ohio	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾	30
Chicago Gas	70¼	70¼	69¾	69⅝	2,450
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	71⅞	71⅞	71¾	71¾	1,210
Chi., Bur. & Q.	79½	79⅝	79	79⅜	4,250
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅜	4,730
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	300
Gen. Electric	38⅛	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	1,270
Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	2,490
Manhattan	112⅛	113¼	112⅛	112⅝	150
Mo. Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	540
Nat. Lead	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	20
Nor. Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	520
Phila. & Read.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	1,040
Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	40
Southern pf	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	20
Tenn. C. & I.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	300
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	220
U. S. Leath. pf.	69	69	68¾	68¾	220
West. Union	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½	150

Total sales 45,020

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	79	79	79	79	$10,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	108½	109	108½	109	1,000
Ch. & N. P. 5s	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	20,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
West Shore 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1,000

Total sales $48,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.65	150
Iron Silver	.24	.24	.24	.24	100
Mount Rosa	.10	.10	.10	.10	300
Pharmacist	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Victor	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	100
Yellow Jacket	.33	.33	.33	.33	100

Total sales 1,350

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65½	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	1,287,000
July option	66⅛	66½	65¾	66½	21,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were strong and moderately active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1⅜
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Chi. & N. P. 1st, cfs	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	1
Rome, W. & O. con	1
St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¼
St. P. & Sioux City 1st	1¼
Wabash 2d	1¼

DECLINED.

Nor. Pac. 3d. c	1½
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Ex	171	New-York	234
Central National	118	New-York County	600
Chatham	300	Ninth National	110
City	405	Pacific	180
Commerce	201	Park	270
Fourth National	180	Phenix	108
Gallatin National	295	Republic	147
Hanover	310	Seaboard National	167
Import. & Traders'	535	Shoe & Leather	95
Irving	137½	Southern National	100
Lincoln National	680	State of N. Y.	108
Manhattan	160	Third National	105½
Mechanics'	190	Tradesmen's	96
Merchants'	133	U. S. National	175
National Union	192	West Side	275
New-Amsterdam	190	Western National	110½

There was a sale of 25 shares of Bank of Commerce at 203.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Long Island	81	84
Alt. & T. H. 5s	60¾	..	L., N. A. & C.	8½	9½
Am. Coal	116	125	L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Ann Arbor	16	19½	Mah. C. R.	107½	..
Am. T. & C.	93½	96	M

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., Maryland & Washington Division First Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of above bonds who are dissatisfied with the terms of exchange offered in the Plan of Reorganization dated March 12th, 1896, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before depositing their bonds under the said plan.

WOOD, HUESTIS & CO.,
April 15th, 1896. 31 Pine St., New-York.

National Wall Paper Stock.

H. R. Worthington Pfd. Stock.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New York, April 15, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 213.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for March, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.
F. O. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.
New-York, April 16, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1 prox. Transfer books will be closed from April 22 to May 2, 1896, inclusive.
THEO. F. MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 72.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable May 1, 1896, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfer books close April 21, and reopen May 2, 1896.
GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.
New-York, April 15, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company will be held on Wednesday, the sixth day of May, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, when an election will be held for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., April 18th, 1896, until 9 o'clock A. M., May 8th, 1896. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
April 13th, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other business purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for business as Bankers and Commission Merchants, under the firm name of

RICH'D IRVIN & CO.,

No. 2 Wall Street, New-York, April 8, 1896.
JACOB S. WETMORE,
Former partner of Rich'd Irvin & Co., until 1871.
RICHARD IRVIN,
Eldest grandson of the late Richard Irvin, Sr.;
LEONARD L. WETMORE,
Son of Jacob S. Wetmore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court in the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, to the same to be conveyed, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:
Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANK, WILHELM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILHELM BLANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1895. EDWARD E. BLANK, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrator, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. n7-law6mTh

BORDEN, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA M. BORDEN, Julia E. Borden, and Alice B Borden individually and as executrices and sole legatees of the estate of William T. Borden, deceased: Harry V. Borden, Mary W. Talley, Helen Borden, Albert G. Borden, Joseph C. Borden, Julia A. Whittemore as guardian of the persons of Helen Borden, Albert G. Borden, and Joseph C. Borden; Mary G. Borden, Sidney Whittemore as guardian of the person of Mary G. Borden, a lunatic; and the United States Trust Company as guardian of the property of Mary G. Borden, a lunatic, and of Helen Borden, Albert G. Borden, and Joseph C. Borden, infants; and L. S. Hinckley, M. D., Superintendent of the Essex County Asylum for the Insane, with whom and in whose custody said Mary G. Borden resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM BORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 26th (twenty-sixth) day of May, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Charles H. Coster, as executor of the last will and testament of Joseph C. Borden, late of the City of Florence in the Kingdom of Italy, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap2-law6wTh

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE I. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-law6mTh

FABBRI, EGISTO PALO.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent to Nathalie Fabbri Antinori, Georgiana Blunt, Giovanni Borchi, Carlo Cencioni, A. C. Cercua, Children's Aid Society, Catharine Drudy, Alessandro Fabbri, Ernesto G. Fabbri, Egisto Fabbri, Giovanni Fabbri, Mary Fabbri, Maria Pauline Fabbri, Sara R. Fabbri, Sara Ernestine Fabbri Ludolf, Dario Favietti, Antonio Fruiloni, Alexander Garbi, Elana Giovannezzi, Mary Kemeys, Maria Luisa Lazzolo, Maria Louise Fabbri de Piccadellis, Ernesto Pulitti, Giulio Pulitti, Hannah Turner, Mary Ann Van Rhyn, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the proceedings of Charles H. Coster, as executor of the last will and testament of EGISTO PALO FABBRI, late of Florence in the Kingdom of Italy, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

METZ, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. METZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Alexander, No. 51 Warburton Avenue, in the City of Yonkers, New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1895. KATE E. METZ, Administratrix. o31-law6mTh

PRYER, MERSELUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERSELUS PRYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. MERSELUS PRYER, WILLIAM H. PRYER, Executors. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

SCHNEIDER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria Schneider, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1896. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Administrator. EDWARD F. SCHELL, Attorney for Administrator. ja14-law6mTh

SEDGWICK, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. SEDGWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. MARY E. SEDGWICK, Executrix. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

SIMON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIMON, formerly Henry Zimmer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, her attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of February, 1896. CLARA SIMON, Executrix. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executrix, 41 Park Row, New-York City. f6-law6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1895. A. M. MACLAY, H. SLOANE, Executor. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executor, 102 Chambers St., New-York City. o17-law6mTh

SMITH, BARTLETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTLETT SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., New-York. o24-law6mTh

WADSWORTH, DORA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DORA WADSWORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895. HENRY HARTMAN, Attorney for the Administrator, 401 Broadway, New-York. n28-law6mTh

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Dwyer, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street and 4th Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. ISAAC ODELL, Executor. HENRY B. DWYER, Atty for Executor, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street and 4th Ave., N. Y. City. o24-law6mTh

WEIKEL, ADAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to John Weikel of Louisville, Kentucky; Marie Wetzel of Mannheim, Germany; Anna Weikel of Frankfort, Germany, send greeting:
Whereas, Magdalena Haas of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of November, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ADAM WEIKEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh12-law6wTh

HEAVY CHARGE ON AMERICAN FLOUR

It Is Discriminated Against at London Docks.

John Crosby and C. C. Bovey, representing the National Millers' Association, are in this city trying to get aid in protesting against the discrimination made against American flour in the port of London by the London Dock Company and the transatlantic companies. They appeared before a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, and protested against the discrimination and were promised that some action would be taken to prevent it.
American flour entering the port of London is charged 1s. 6d. per ton, and it is now proposed by the London Dock Company to increase this charge to 2s. per ton, and to shorten the time of discharging from seventy-two hours to twenty-four hours. Mr. Crosby said: "Should they succeed in changing the rule, flour entering London would be subject to other charges which would amount to about 9 cents on each barrel." French flour, he said, enters the port free, as does American wheat, so that practically speaking, it will be a tax on all American flour.

Murderers Planned to Escape.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The trial of Windrath and Halnew for the murder of Cashier Birch of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, which has been in progress for several days in Judge Horton's court, has attracted attention from the fact that an attempt to rescue the prisoners was anticipated by the police. Jailer Brotheau, who searches the prisoners every day, found this morning over a pound of red pepper concealed in Windrath's clothing. This was to have been used to blind the court officers. It is also said that three women in the courtroom were searched, and that each had a revolver. The police believe that these weapons were to be given to the prisoners at a signal.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOWRY, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Louisa L. Lowry, Edmund J. Lowry, James R. Lowry, John Lowry, Julia Lowry Valentine, John L. Walther, Muriel W. Walther, Louisa L. Walther, Ethel Walther, Ethel L. Lowry, John F. Lowry, Rudd Lowry, Edmund James Lowry, Elcy M. Lowry, John Lowry, Jr., Robert Lowry, Priscilla M. Lowry, Muriel Valentine, Hildegard Valentine, Agnes Valentine, Alicia Valentine, Robert Lowry, Lawrence Gaffney, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN LOWRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Isaac Fisher and Thomas Thompson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county at the City of New-York, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap2-law6wTh

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE I. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-law6wTh

FABBRI, EGISTO PALO.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent to Nathalie Fabbri Antinori, Georgiana Blunt, Giovanni Borchi, Carlo Cencioni, A. C. Cercua, Children's Aid Society, Catharine Drudy, Alessandro Fabbri, Ernesto G. Fabbri, Egisto Fabbri, Giovanni Fabbri, Mary Fabbri, Maria Pauline Fabbri, Sara R. Fabbri, Sara Ernestine Fabbri Ludolf, Dario Favietti, Antonio Fruiloni, Alexander Garbi, Elana Giovannezzi, Mary Kemeys, Maria Luisa Lazzolo, Maria Louise Fabbri de Piccadellis, Ernesto Pulitti, Giulio Pulitti, Hannah Turner, Mary Ann Van Rhyn, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the proceedings of Charles H. Coster, as executor of the last will and testament of EGISTO PALO FABBRI, late of Florence in the Kingdom of Italy, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. ap9-law6wTh

METZ, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. METZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Alexander, No. 51 Warburton Avenue, in the City of Yonkers, New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1895. KATE E. METZ, Administratrix. o31-law6mTh

PRYER, MERSELUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERSELUS PRYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. MERSELUS PRYER, WILLIAM H. PRYER, Executors. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

SCHNEIDER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria Schneider, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1896. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Administrator. EDWARD F. SCHELL, Attorney for Administrator. ja14-law6mTh

SEDGWICK, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. SEDGWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. EMMA U. HARPER, Executrix. GEORGE W. HARPER, Executor. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

HOFFMANN, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE HOFFMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of William A. Crowe, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1895. FRANZ KAHLENBERG, CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., executors. WILLIAM A. CROWE, Attorney for executors, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o24-law6mTh

KOOPMANN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER KOOPMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, number 105 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. ANNA D. KOOPMANN, MARY ALICE NOE, Executrices. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executrices, 155 Broadway, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

KUHN, IRA LA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRA LA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor. Walter Cox, Attorney for Executor, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh

MERRIHEW, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN MERRIHEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tarrant Putnam, No. 41 Park Row in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. GEORGE W. MERRIHEW, Executor. TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New-York City. ja23-laWem'T.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY MODERATE AND PRICES GENERALLY STEADY.

Influenced Mainly by the West and Europe—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Oats Very Dull and Steady—Provisions Quiet and Lower—Cotton Unchanged and Dull—Coffee More Active and Irregular.

The grain markets were very unsettled during the early part of the day, while speculation was moderate and prices followed the West, but the close showed an improved feeling and better prices. Provisions were dull and eased off a trifle. Cotton was dull, and changed but little. Coffee was active and regular.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.75 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.27½@ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16½@ 17
Sugar, granulated	5½@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @ 10¾
Copper, lake	10.65 @ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were firm at the opening and gained ⅛@¼c. on reports of frost in California, with the West firmer and cables strong; became weak, and declined ⅜@⅝c. on free foreign selling and local realizing; rallied ½@¾c. with the late strength West, and closed firm at ¼@⅝c. gain for the day, with trading fair.... Spot was firm at ¼c. advance, with demand light. Sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, on private terms. Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 6c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 6c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board.... Clearances hence, 62,503 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 143,137 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 24,893 bushels.
CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at ½@¾c advance, with the West and on foreign buying.... Spot was in moderate export demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 66,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, at 38¼c, free on board, afloat, steamer, May 6; 8,000 bushels do at 38⅜c, to arrive, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels do, on private terms; the trade bought 18,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 41c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39¾c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 39¾c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 38½@39¼c, elevator.... Receipts, 54,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 120,000 bushels. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 55,133 bushels.
OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ¼c advance, with trading entirely local.... Spot were more active for export account at unchanged prices; shippers took 140,000 bushels No. 2 and No. 2 white, on private terms.... Sales, 164,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26½c; No. 3 white at 25½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, prepaid, at 26¾c; white, clipped, 26@29c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 24¼c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26¾c; track white, 26@29c for 12,000 bushels.... Receipts, 148,800 bushels; exports, 500 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
		@ ..	75
May	1,310,000	71 13-16@72 9-16	72½
June		@ ..	72⅝
July	1,035,000	71 5-16@72 1-16	72
September	10,000	71 9-16@72	72
December	60,000	73¼@73¾	73¾
Total	2,415,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	@ ..	37¼
May	110,000	36⅝@36 11-16	36⅝
July	45,000	37⅛@37½	37½
September	90,000	38⅛@38¼	38¼
Total	245,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	24⅝@24¾	24¾
No. 2 white—		@ ..	
May	....	@ ..	25¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Demand very slow, with prices held firmly. Sales of only 8,100 bbls in car lots.... Arrivals, 8,229 bbls and 5,385 sacks; exports, 416 bbls and 4,113 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 10,202 bbls and sacks.
RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.65@$2.85.
CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 78c; fine white, 85@90c.
OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $2.35@$2.50; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.
FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a sale of 1,000 bbls prime yellow April and May deliveries for export at 25½c. There were besides 250 bbls in lots taken at 25¼c for prime on dock, while 25⅝c was made for good off yellow, free on board. The close of the market was steady at 25½c for prime yellow, free on board, and that bid for good off yellow and 25⅝c, asked, with small offerings of the latter and the disposition of both buyers and sellers to conform strictly to an order for good off yellow, although prime yellow would of course cover any requirement for use. But on the uncertain temper of this market chances are not taken of supplying even a better quality, although sellers are anxious to release the prime for the off grade to interfering with future trades under a normal condition of affairs, when there is likely to be a difference in the values to the advantage of prime. Crude barrels continued scarce, with 21½c bid and 22c asked.... LINSEED OIL had a moderate demand; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c.... LARD OIL was in fair jobbing request; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 15.—Oil closed at $1.21, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs at the West were large, fully 25,000 head more than at the same time last year. Values of the products were depressed early, with pork down 5c to 7½c, lard 2½ points, and bacon 2½ points. But the close showed a slightly steadier tone, although demands for cash lots continued slack and special trade was moderate. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 27,000 head.
LARD—The West went off 2½ points more to making a new record on May option at the West, or 4.05c, but closed essent

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Exchange for the Hotel Royal Site—The Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry I. Beers to E. E. Murphy the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 118.5 by 131.2 by 100.11 by 69.3.

Mr. Hyman Israel has exchanged with John B. Cole the plot at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, 59.7½ by 100, at $240,000, for the three apartment houses on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, just west of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, each 31 by 100.5, at $160,000. The plot at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street was the site of the Hotel Royal, which was burned on Feb. 7, 1892. It has since been unoccupied.

Mr. Martin E. Dotson has sold for Mrs. Sarah Lilen Forwood to a Mrs. Church the three-story and basement brick dwelling 130 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Louis L. Lorillard has bought, for $445,000, the property at 72 Fifth Avenue, consisting of two lots having a frontage of 51 feet 7 inches and a depth of 100 feet, from Marx and Moses Ottinger and Isidore I. and Max S. Korn. The sale is subject to leases for eight and three years.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold three of a row of five four-story dwellings on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, near Riverside Drive, for about $40,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold to Mrs. James Wall, at $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Potter Place, 50 feet west of Cadiz Place, 25 by 100. To B. Foss, at $850 each, they sold the lot adjoining to the westward on Potter Place, 25 by 125, and the lot, 25 by 100, in the rear, facing on Lisbon Place, 75 feet west of Cadiz Place. To G. Dunphy, at $800, they sold the lot, 25 by 125, adjoining on Potter Place to the west, and to H. Foss, at the same price, they sold the lot adjoining to the west on Potter Place, also 25 by 125.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $27,250, to W. C. Whiton the four-story brownstone dwelling 6 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 120 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 100.

In the Exchange Salesroom, at 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Alexander Brothers, at $2,950, the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 200 feet east of Eleventh Aenue, 50 by 53.6 by 50 by 58.3.

The sales at auction next down for today, to be held at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales, as follows: Three lots on east side of King's Bridge Road, 201.10 2-5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, one 27.4¾ feet and the other two each 25 2-5 feet front, by 100 feet 6 inches deep; also, plot, 50 by 202 by 53.3 by 183.8, on east side of King's Bridge Road, about 180.1 feet north of Sherman Avenue; also, twelve lots on west side of King's Bridge Road, 477.85 feet south of Fort Washington Avenue, one 18.12 by 123 by 27.95 by 125, and the others each 25 by 123 to 125; also, plot at northerly junction of King's Bridge Road and Naegle Avenue, 85.2 by 150 by 32.11 by 134.7 by 104.6.

By George R. Read, partition sale, William G. Davies, referee, 64 and 66 Goerck Street, east side, 175 feet north of Delancey Street, each 25 by 90.4, two five-story and basement brick tenements; also, 215 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brick apartment house, mortgaged for $5,500; also, 314 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 207.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.3 by 98.9, four-story brick apartment house.

By James Bleecker & Son, executor's sale, as follows: The undivided four-fifths part of the northeast corner of Whitehall and South Streets, 43.4 by 107.2½ by 40.8 by 108.3½, five-story brick building, with stores, known as the Eastern Hotel; also, the undivided one-half part of the northwest corner of Whitehall and State Streets, 55.10 by 130.5 by 53 by irregular, with three-story and basement brick building on State Street, and two four-story and one two-story brick buildings on Whitehall Street; also, the fee in the ground, subject to the leasehold, of the northeast corner of State and Bridge Streets, 45 by 133 by 29 by 128.1, three-story brick building, with right to alley in the rear; also, 8 Gansevoort Street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 94.10 by 25 by 94.6, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 584 Seventh Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Forty-first Street, 100.11 by 90, four-story and basement brick, with basement store; also, 677 and 679 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100, three-story, basement, and mansard-roof, brownstone and brick building, occupied by City Club, and stable in rear; also, 88 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, west side, 42.4 feet south of Poplar Place, 19.10 by 67.6 by 20.10 by —, four-story and basement brick building, with store; also, the Coles place at Bosoris, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Cattington Road, about 20 1-2 acres, with residence, &c.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, referee, 683 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story and basement brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,275.34 on prior mortgage, $10,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, trustees' sale, as follows: No. 187 Reade Street, south side, between Washington and West Streets, 22.5½ by 52.5 by 22.5 by 52.5, three-story and attic brick store building; also, 122 White Street, north side, between Baxter and Centre Streets, 19.7 by about 80 by — By about 77.9, two-story attic and basement brick building; also, 188 Chrystie Street, east side, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, 18.9 by 100, three-story and basement brick building.

By William Kenelly, foreclosure sale, Morris Aven — east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 130. Due on judgment, $435.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, John Burt Jr., referee, northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 24x1 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,435.

On the Premises.—By Frank Yoran, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Monroe Street, West Farms, 88 2-10 by 150 by 91 by 150 2-10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

White Plains Avenue and Fifth Street, southeast corner, for three three-story frame tenements, by Levi H. Mace of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $12,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 130 feet south of Eleventh Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, by Karoline Tenchalik of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $4,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 130 feet south of Eleventh Avenue, a one-story frame stable by same owner; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 154 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, by Francis H. Thorn of Riverdale, owner; cost, $30,000.

Mosholu Avenue, east side, 1,000 feet north of Riverdale Lane, by same owner, for a one-story frame workshop; cost, $250.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 105 feet south of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Paul Kappe of Unionport, owner; cost, $1,000.

Seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Ottilia Kitchelt of 33 Sutton Place, owner; cost, $6,000.

Burnside and Valentine Avenues, northwest corner, for a three-story frame tenement, by Frank P. Lockwood of 2,116 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 128 feet west of High Bridge Road, a one-story frame workshop and oven, by Herman A. Hampe of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $700.

No. 84 Lawrence Street, by Joseph Foerst of 89 Lawrence Street, owner, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner, by the estate of William C. Rhinelander, 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and flat; cost, $800.

No. 2,100 Arthur Avenue, by Jennie Marvin of 2,100 Arthur Avenue, owner, alterations to a one-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $400.

Valentine Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, southeast corner, by the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story and attic frame hospital; cost, $7,000.

No. 15 Catharine Street, by Frank C. White of 704 Putnam Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story brick bakery; cost, $5,000.

No. 50 New Bowery, by William Craft of 249 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $1,000.

No. 13 to 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 179 and 181 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a two-story brick public school; cost, $500.

Woodruff Avenue, north side, 75 feet east of Lillian Place, by Evadna H. Mapes, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 165 West Seventy-second Street, by Ida M. Murphy of 165 West Seventy-second Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 146 West Thirty-second Street, by George G. Guion of 105 Waverley Place, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 15.

112TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to Simon Doctor $10

112TH ST, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11; same to same 24,000

109TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Henry Hawkes and wife to James McFarlane 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x 100; Louis Smadbeck and wife to Jacob A. Zimmerman and George B. McEntyre 1

77TH AV, s w corner of 144th St, 49.11 x75; Abraham Beinheimer to Charles Kerstan 24,700

120TH ST, 121 West; Anthony Smyth and wife to Marrietta L. Lane 100

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Cornelius J. Donovan and others to Edward Dougherty and wife.. 65,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.10 ft n of 119th St, 29.4x80.5x25x95.9; Oscar Phillips and wife to James R. Pettigrew.. 1

PEARL ST, n s, 47 ft e of Old Slip, 22.6x irregular; Rose A. Van Voorhis to Ida Le B. Van Voorhis 1

PEARL ST, 69; Abraham R. Lawrence, executor of Charles W. Lawrence, to Harry L. Cosden 17,800

BAYARD ST, 69 to 73, and 50 Mott St; Ella M. Pike to Rachael Aronson 1

WALL ST, 116; George F. Cornell and others, executors, &c., of Peter C. Cornell, to Peter C. Cornell 1

WALL ST, 116; Peter C. Cornell and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 1

111TH ST, n s, 380.10 ft e of 6th Av, 22.9 x103.3; Evelina A. Cooper to Albertina C. Wilkens 1

111TH ST, n s, 403.7 ft e of 6th Av, 22.9x 103.3; same to same 10

3D ST, 88; August C. Hassey to Louisa Kucher 30,600

111TH ST, 101 West; Albertina C. Wilkens to Evelina A. Cooper 2,750

PRINCE ST, s s, 25 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Henry S. Rokenbaugh to John W. Alyne and another 31,000

111TH ST, n s, 403.7 ft e of 6th Av, 22.9 x103.3; Henry G. Cooper and wife and others to Evelina A. Cooper 2,750

SAME PROPERTY; Mary W. Richmond and husband and Caroline J. Cooper to Evelina A. Cooper 2,750

35TH ST, 507 and 509 West; L. Helen Livingston to Louise V. Livingston..... Gift

40TH ST, 14 East; Isaac Walker to Adelaide B. Harris 60,000

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Katharine Strobel. 23,100

84TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of East End Av, 25x102.2; John Brandt and wife to Louis Brandt, ½ part 1

83D ST, 602 East; Louis Brandt and wife to John Brandt 1

7TH AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, x s — to 76th St x e 320x n 102.2x w 25x n — to 77th St x170x s — to centre line of block x w 20x n 75x w 100 to avenue; also, n s of 76th St, 45 ft e of Madison Av, 75x 102.2; also, n s of 76th St, 245 ft e of Madison Av, 75x102.2, w s of 4th Av, 102.2 ft n of 76th St, 51x irregular; John Townshend and wife to Clara J. Curtis and others 1

54TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of 6th Av, 12.4x 100.5; Charles E. White and wife to Caroline T. Newman..... 25,000

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 63x 100.4; Cordelia Steward and husband to the Literary Society of St. Catherine. 45,640

69TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 238x 100.4; James H. Jones to same 66,640

120TH ST, 108; Joseph Epstein and wife to John Paradies ..... 100 and ex prop.

2D AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x80; John Paradies and wife to Joseph Epstein 100

70TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; John F. Doyle and wife to James E. Andrews ..... omitted

57TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Mary J. Dorrin and husband to Henry E. Smith 1

158TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Boulevard, 25 x99.11; Robert A. Greacen and another, executors, &c., and Sophia Greacen, as executrix of Robert Greacen, to William Kuhn 5,550

48TH ST, s s, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 21.6x 98.5; Eliza McKibbin and others to Susan Lydecker 1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. McKibbin and others, executors, to Susan Lydecker 16,750

88TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; William P. Conklin and wife to Alvin D. Higgins..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x½ block; William H. Hall to Jane R. Hall..... 1

89TH ST, 113 West; L. Helen Livingston to Louise Vedder..... 1

57TH ST, 457 West; Edward Dougherty and wife to Cornelius J. Donovan and others 19,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 67th St, 25x100; William P. Leggatt and wife to Henrietta Bartlett..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Anna McLean and wife to Anna M. Murray..... 1

90TH ST, 5 to 13 West; John B. Smith and wife to Isaac L. Smith..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Jacob A. Zimmerman and others to Louis Smadbeck..... 1

89TH ST, 326 West; Harriet D. Wilcox and others to Susan H. Geissenhainer... 38,000

45TH ST, 515 West; William A. Hannessen and wife to Johann F. Lange..... 18,500

80TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; William Drought and wife to James Rothschild and wife 1

44TH ST, 507 to 513 West; William H. Hall and wife to Jennie H. Lary..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 90th St, 50.4x100; William H. Hall and wife to E. M. Hall..... 1

63D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Timothy L. Brophy..... 31,000

113TH ST, s s, 152.3 ft w of 5th Av, 17.9x100.11; Flora A. Hawkes to Hattie P. Taggart..... 16,500

10TH ST, map of the estate of Susannah Milledoler; Gerard Beekman to Christian Kohlass 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5x 100; Charles Kervan and wife to Abraham Bernheimer 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, Lot 186, map of property of Philip Milledorfer, between 114th and 115th Sts; Martin W. Brett and wife to Morris Weinstein 1

120TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.10; Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors, to John H. McGurk 18,650

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 125x99.11; Robert A. Greacen and another, executors, to Thomas A. Alexander 23,450

158TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; same to William Denman..... 6,000

158TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Robert A. Greacen and another, executors, &c., to John Liechthaler 5,550

162D ST, 448 West; William W. Watkins, and others to Leon Hirsch 100

148TH ST, s w s, 150 ft w of College Av, 25x100; Mathias Adams to Mary Adams. 10

125TH ST, 606 East; Edgar Ketchum and wife to Elizabeth B. F. Cheroury..... 6,800

138TH ST, 834 East; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Louis F. Werner 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 139th St, 25x 100; Frederick Vollmar and wife to Adolph Boehm 100

138TH ST, 836 East; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Matthias Goeren and wife..... 1

138TH ST, 838 East; same to Matthias Goeren and others 1

LOTS, 167, 169A, 197B, 214, 217, and 289A and 289B, map property of Edward T. Young Springhurst; George H. Tobias to Emma M. Oulds..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 420 ft n of 167th St, 84.6x102.11x133.3x73.6; Susan Hagen to Nicholas Bock 18,000

SEURRAS PL, e s, 38.4 ft n of Bainbridge St, 25x100; John Farley and wife to Jacob Gelb and wife 1,550

89TH ST, n s, 106.8 ft e of 4th Av, 26.8x 100.8; Regina Kirshner to Nellie M. Parker 30,000

97TH ST, 60 West; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to William Schneider..... 1

113TH ST, 223 West; Max Marx and wife to Joseph C. Wiswall..... 100

143D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x99.11; Juliet Holland to Gustave A. Muller 100

145TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x98.3; Alexander F. Macdonald to Elizabeth Elliot 17,000

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 170x 100.11; William H. Hall to Jane R. Hall 1

129TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x99.11; Florence L. Kahn to Annie Miller 1

NORTH 3D AV, w s, 30 ft s of 182d St, 30x100; Philip Braender and wife to George W. Allen..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 200 to 139th St; James Rothschild and wife to William Drought..... 10,000

WALES AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of Lexington or 147th St, 25x100; Charles R. Werner and wife to Margaret Watt..... 5,500

TINTON AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of Lexington or 148th St, 25x100; Sarah M. Donnelly to Addie B. Case..... 300

FOX ST, w s, 66.2 ft n of Home St, 25x irregular; Nora Hare to Ferdinand Hecht 1

LOTS 119 and 120, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge, 24th Ward; Siegmund Tynberg, Jr., to Martha A. Kohn..... 3,000

WEEHAWKEN ST, s e corner of West 10th St, 21.10x55.9x21.2x61.10; John F. Sweeney to Mary A. Mullane..... 900

9TH ST, 416 East; Elizabeth Luke and others to Edward Michel..... 30,000

107TH ST, n s, 387 ft w of 2d Av, runs e 21x94.7; Harriet Wakeman and others to Mary E. Blue..... 17,900

7TH ST, 270 East; Isaac Stark and others to Leopold Popper and another..... 13,500

BARROW ST, n s, 75.4 ft w of 4th St, 22x irregular; William H. Hall and wife to Jennie H. Lary..... 1

87TH AV, 72 n w corner of 13th St; Marx Ottinger and others to Louis L. Lorillard 445,000

7TH ST, 270 East; Isaac Stark and others to Leopold Popper and another..... 1

318T ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Samuel B. Ferdon and wife to Henry S. Ferdon and others..... 22,000

85TH ST, 372 West; Samuel Booth and wife to Malcolm McNaughton..... 12,000

10TH AV, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Nicholas V. Cody..... 1

DAVINGTON AV, 77; Catherine Ryan to Michael D. Ryan..... 1

9TH AV, n e corner of 86th St, 40.7x100; Jacob Schwarz and wife to M. J. Adrian. 70,000

6TH AV, 346; Ann C. Brown and others, trustees, to Eleanor J. Robinson..... 100,000

16TH ST, s s, 247 ft w of 1st Av, 21x irregular; Seligman Frank and wife to John Doran..... 1

30TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Edward H. Wales to Gertrude M. Taylor..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ruth Wales to Gertrude M. Taylor..... 39,250

91ST ST, 107 West; Nellie M. Parker to Regina Kirshner..... 10

89TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; William G. Batts, referee, to Frances Mokoski..... 26,000

72D ST, 233 East; Henry Hildburgh to Dora Scott..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 56th St, 20.5x63; Robert Gray to Joseph Fredericks..... 22,000

91ST ST, n s, 127.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.5@100.8; Augusta E. Wendt to Morris A. Wagner..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edmund C. Wendt and another, trustees, to same..... 16,500

49TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Emma K. Ritzler to James Nugent 14,250

15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 108, Unionport; Paul Koppe and wife to Ida Heller..... 2,200

GREENE AV, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100, near Westchester Village; George Brockway to James W. Crossley..... 3,000

LOT 1, Plot 17; Lots 2 to 7, Plot 18, map of Pelham Park; George P. Shirmer and wife to The New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 1

RANDALL AV, s e corner of Wright Av, 30x100; East Chester Land Company to Sidney T. Owen 450

AVENUE A, n s, 300 ft e of Maple St, 25x125; William Campbell and others to Filomena Cipolla 600

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100; Henry F. Wesselman and wife to Albert L. Foss 1

103D ST, s s, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 48.11x105; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church to Michael A. Hoffmann 20,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 25x116; Ellen Halloch to Herman A. Hampe and wife 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 407.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x33.11x50.3x38.11; Karl M. Rosell and wife to Richard Helm and wife. 4,200

LEWIS ST, 205; Mary A. Jordan to William R. H. Squires, ½ part 1

BAY AV, s s, on s of Clay Island, 100 ft n of Fordham Av, 50x100; Maria J. Newcomb and another to William E. Lowndes 1,800

SHIEL ST, s s, Lot 789, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to John Best 575

Recorded Leases.

BALTUCH, Marcus, to Hyman Lichter and others; 14 Norfolk St, store, &c., 3 1-12 years $480

HEUER, Diedrich, to Frederick W. Wone; 2,308 5th Av, 11 years 2,600, 3,000

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Alphonse J. Dodin; 965 Caldwell Av, two floors, &c., 5 years 300

PEARLMAN, Becky, to Hyman Delinsky; 27 Ludlow St, 1 year 1

SAPIRO, Jennie, to Adolph Margolies; 8 Norfolk St, store, &c., 5 years 540

SCHOMER, Chave E., to Chevra Shel Isaac Ansche Ropschitz, a congregation; 89 Ridge St, second and third floors, 3½ years 480

STEWART, Mary M., trustee, to Emile and Joseph Bouquet; 546 West Broadway, 5 1-6 years 1,400

MAHONEY, James A., to John Luhrs; 2,015 and 2,017 7th Av, stores, &c., 5 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, James E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 26th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year $22,000

ALLEN, George W., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Fordham Av, 30 ft s of Grove St, 1 year 3,000

AYRES, Phinny, to William L. Crow; trustee of Charles Lownsbury; n s of 170th St, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years. 3,500

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Robert A. Greacen, and others, executors, &c.; n s of 158th St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 8,442

SAME to same; n s of 158th St, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 5,628

BLUE, Mary E., to Harriet Wakeman and others; n s of 10th St, 387 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 10,500

BYRNE, Mary E. B., to William Kelly; n s of 26th St, 260 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 500

BALSCHUN, Adolph, and wife to William A. Smith, executor of George Jones; n s of 131st St, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 17,000

BOGERT, Henry K., and wife to the trustee for Mary E. Porter; 728 East 138th St, 1 year 1,500

BOCK, Nicholas, and wife to Marston Watson, individually and as guardian; e s of Prospect Av, 420 ft n of 167th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 12,000

BROPHY, Timothy L., to Eugene C. Potter; s s of 63d St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000

CHEROUNY, Elizabeth B. F., to Edgar Ketchum; 696 West 135th St, installments 2,300

COSTER, Mary L. and Henry A., to Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees of Frederick Billings; 69 Pearl St, 1 year.. 12,000

CHAFFEE, Harry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 19th St, 168.8 ft e of Broadway, 1 year.. 225,000

SAME to William F. Hayemeyer; 29-33 East 19th St, 1 year..... 67,000

COX, Alfred, and wife to Harry A. Van Lien; Lot 332, map of Arden property, installments 570

CROSSLEY, James W., to John W. Bolton; s s of Green Av, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to Seward Baker; same property; 1 year 500

DR. SIMON to Cornelius F. Kingsland; n s of 112th St, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 16,000

DORAN, John, to Seligman Frank; s s of 16th St, 247 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years.... 2,000

EICKE, Louis, to the East River Savings Institution; 270 Monroe St and 29 to 35 Jackson St, 1 year..... 20,000

EPSTEIN, Joseph, to John Paradies; e s of 2d Av, 51.2 ft s of 78th St, 2 years.. 3,500

FERDON, Henry S., Edwin, and William S., to Samuel B. Ferdon; n s of 31st St, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

FRIEDRICH, Anna C., to Henry Fulling; n s of 125th St, 80 ft e of 3d Av..... 2,000

FRANK, Seligman, and wife to Henry Gottgetren; s s of 16th St, 247 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

GOERER, Mathias, and wife to Louis F. Werner; n s of 138th St, 83.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years..... 3,150

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Samuel L. Berrien; s s of Jansen Av, 100 ft w of Wicker Place, 4 months 10,750

HELMKE, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 8th Av, extends from 137th to 138th St, (eight mortgages,) 3 years and 10 days..... 186,000

HALL, Edith M., to William H. Hall; Central Park West, s w corner of 90th St, 3 years..... 30,000

HALL, Jane R., to same; s s of 89th St, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 15,000

SAME to same; s s of 112th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

JAMES, David H., and wife to United States Trust Company; 25 Cliff St and e s of Ryders Alley, 105.8 ft s of Fulton St, 5 years..... 50,000

KIRSHNER, Regina, to Nellie M. Parker; 167 West 91st St, 3 years..... 1,500

KERWAN, Alexander, to Abraham Bernheimer; 7th Av, s w corner of 144th St, 2 years..... 10,000

KUHN, William, to the executors of Robert Greacen; n s of 158th St, 375 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 3,330

LECHTHALER, John, to same; n s of 158th St, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years. 3,330

LARY, Jennie H., to William H. Hall; n s of Barrow St, 75.4 ft w of 4th St, ½ part, 3 years..... 8,000

LYDECKER, Susan, to Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 48th St, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

LANGE, Johann F., to William A. Hannessen and wife; 515 West 45th St, 3 years 8,000

LARY, Jennie H., to William H. Hall; n s of 44th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

LAVIN, Bernard, and wife to George Daily; Bear Swamp Road, at intersection with road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years..... 2,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 3 years..... 30,000

McPHERSON, John B., and wife to Frelove E. O'Brien; 19 Cornelia St, 1 year.. 4,000

MICHEL, Edward, to Margaret Oberle; s s of 9th St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 15,000

McNAUGHTON, Malcolm, and wife to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society; s s of 35th St, 119.7 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

MAGNER, Margaret A., Edmund C. Wendt and another, trustees; n s of 91st St, 127.6 ft w of Lexington Av, installments 15,000

McGURK, John H., to the executors of Maurice O'Brien; n s of 120th St, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 2,000

MONTGOMERY, James L., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 61 and 63 East 121st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 26,000

NEWMAN, Caroline T., to the executors of Christopher Gwyer; n s of 54th St, 108 ft e of 6th Av..... 18,000

NEIMAN, Morris, and wife to John R. Strong; n s of 55th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to the trustees of Marianna C. Cobb; e s of 6th Av, 74 ft n of 21st St, 3 years..... 90,000

ROATH, Asa R., and wife to Robert T. Meeks, guardian of Bertha B. Meeks; s s of Evelyn Place, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 2 years..... 500

SCOTT, Dora, to Henry Hildburgh; 233 East 72d St, 3 years..... 4,000

SINSHEIMER, Joseph, to Roth & Goldschmidt; Van Corlear Place, (South Branch,) s s, 239.6 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 3 years..... 3,600

STROBEL, Katharina, to Charles H. Reed; n s of 16th St, 232.2 ft e of Livingston Place, 3 years..... 20,000

SMADBECK, Louis, to Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McEntyre; n s of 89th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 6 months 355

SCHOENRING, John, and wife to Francis M. Jencks; w s of West End Av, at centre line between 93d and 94th Sts, 1 year 13,200

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT FERRER to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Lexington Av and 65th St, 1 year..... 150,000

TAYLOR, Gertrude M., to Ruth Wales; s s of 30th St, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 2,500

NORTHEN & Aldrich Company, a corporation, to Henry F. Quast; 25 North Moore St, 3 years..... 18,000

WERNER, Louis F., to Stephen J. Egan; s s of 138th St, 133.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years..... 3,150

WATT, Margaret, to Bertha A. Werner; s e s of Wales Av, 75 ft n e of 147th St, 2 years 2,000

WALKER, Gustave, and wife to George M. Hard; n s of 136th St, 335 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 9,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and wife to Central Trust Company of New-York; s s of 115th St, 24.4 ft w at Pleasant Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 23,000

SAME to Christopher Lochmann; 382 Water St; also s w corner of Pleasant Av and 115th St, 1 month 16 days..... 7,000

GALLAGHER, William W., to William Hall's Sons; s s of 70th St, 291 ft e of 1st Av, 2½ months..... 2,400

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 12,000

HESSELS, George, and Thomas Bowman and wives to the Murray Hill Bank; s s of 36th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 6 months. 3,000

HAMPE, Herman A., and wife to Ellen Hallock; w s of King's Bridge Road, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 4 years..... 2,800

HELM, Richard, and wife to Karl M. Rosell; e s of Creston Av, 407.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 1¾ years..... 1,900

KEHOE, John, and wife to Peter J. Brannan; n e corner of Bleecker and Wooster Sts, 1 year 22,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CIPOLLA, Filomena, to William H. Lockwood $300

CANTNER, Martha, to Felix Levy..... 1

FLETCHER, Andrew, and others, executors of Jane A. Caldwell to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 30,000

GOEREN, Mathias, and wife to Stephan J. Egan 5,135

GREENFELD, Samuel, and Adolph Newman to Edmund Bittmer..... 1

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald 1

KENNEDY, John, to Edward Brennan.... 1

KERNS, Patrick, to John Hall..... 1,000

KEMPNER, Samuel, Elias, and Irving L., to John Denner..... 3,000

MACE, Levi H., to Sarah A. Briggs..... 1,500

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to William Schnelder 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Daniel Robert 10,000

SAME to executors of Samuel S. Sands.. 10,000

MILLER, Joseph A., and Henry, executors, &c., of Joseph B. Miller to Angele I. Callan, committee of Wilfred J. White. 10,000

RADWAY, Mary J., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.... 20,000

WORTHINGTON, Charles R., to Eleanor J. Porter..... 500

Lis Pendens.

184TH ST, n s, 178.6 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Thomas Dunne against Owen Toher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 89.6 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Leonora A. Arnold against Henry Trowbridge, (action to recover property.)

123D ST, 426 East; Anna Krumwiede against Louis Mendelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RAILROAD AV, e s, 157.9 ft n of Morris St, 19.3x100; William H. Collins against Catharine Burnett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; Christopher Wilson against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RAILROAD AV, e s, 138.6 ft n of Morris St, 19.3x100; William H. Collins against Catharine Burnett and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.)

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 99.11; Harry Brown against James L. Osborne and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100; Kate Sheehy against Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

155TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; George A. Greene against Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

124TH ST, 242 West; James M. Varnum and Richard Harrison against Simon Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

124TH ST, 240 West; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

14TH ST, 138 East; 13th St, n e s, 175 ft n w of 3d Av, 50 ft front, being 135 and 137 East 13th St; Joseph Deghuee and others, executors of Charles Guidet, against John Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Cler